

CENTRAL NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIONAL PLAN

2015



Prepared by:

The Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission

REGIONAL EXISTING CONDITIONS AND NEEDS APPENDIX

This Appendix supplements the information in the Regional Story Chapter by providing greater detail on the region's existing conditions and needs. The Regional Story Chapter uses much of the information in this Appendix to build a profile of the region and to set the direction for the desired future story and the accompanying vision for the region. The information found here is useful for those who wish to dig deeper into detailed datasets and public outreach results that support the main body of the Regional Plan.

Each subject area in this Appendix includes:

- *What we've heard:* (Trends from outreach, including local master plans)
- *What the data says:* (Trends from core metric data)
- *What it means for Central NH:* (Needs)

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

There is a high-quality of life in the region that is valued for its strong sense of community and access to natural resources. The most striking trend, but not isolated to the region, is the aging population and slowing population growth. The critical issue for the region is the potential loss of human capital and the skilled labor force necessary to fuel economic growth. Maintaining a productive economy, with good paying jobs, is essential for supporting the high-quality of life that residents enjoy.

Community

"It's a small town with a close knit community. It's close to both Manchester and Concord but still has small town charm."
– Pembroke Resident

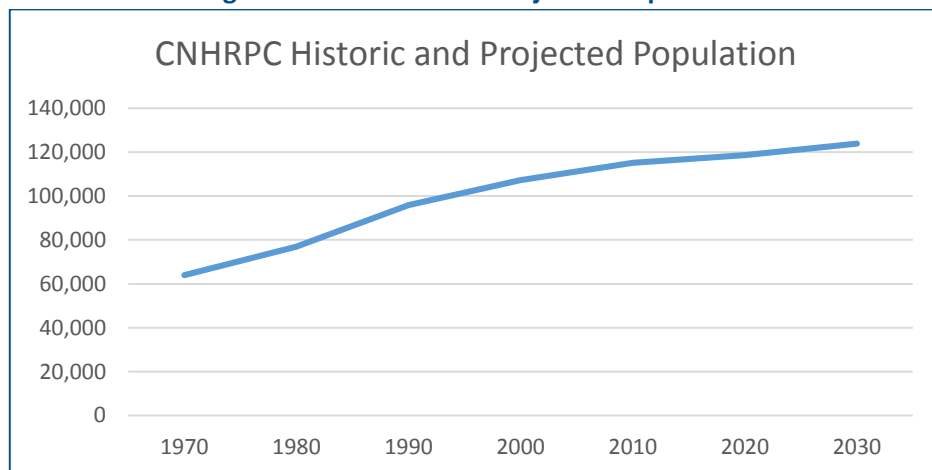
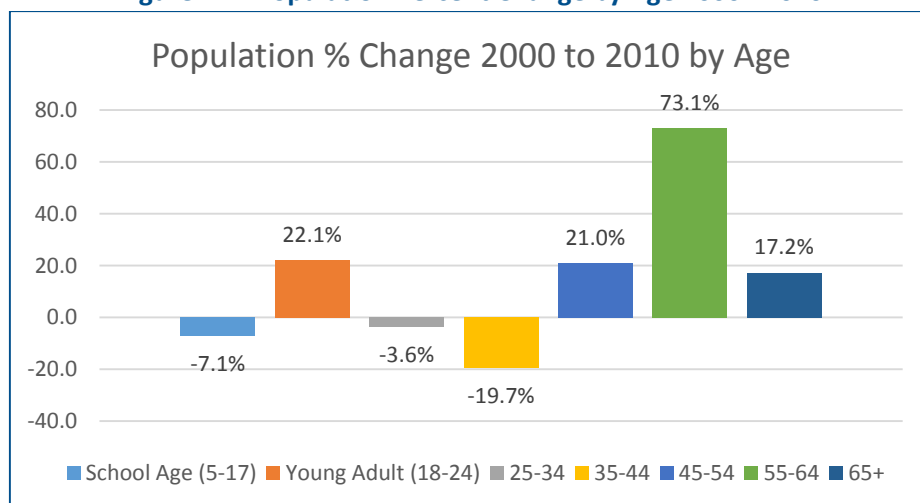
What we've heard:

- The community is valued as being friendly, close-knit, with a small town feeling and there is appreciation of the family-oriented environment, good schools, and public libraries.
- Residents enjoy the quality of life – the quiet and safety of living in the region, and there is value in the volunteerism, small local governments, and low taxes within the municipality.
- There is concern that young people are leaving the area, for education or job opportunities elsewhere, and this is highlighted against the backdrop of an aging population.
- Local master plans promote community character and quality of life, and strive to provide high-quality community services to residents in an efficient, and fiscally responsible manner.

"To provide reliable, efficient and cost-effective Town service to the residents of Salisbury."
– Salisbury Master Plan

What the data says:

- The population in Central NH Region is growing, but more slowly than in the past decades, and is projected to continue growing slowly.
- There are fewer 25 to 44 year olds than in the past decade.
- A larger percentage of the population will be aging, with a higher proportion of residents 65+.
- The region is 95% non-Hispanic white, but there is some growing racial and ethnic diversity concentrated in the Concord area with children in the forefront of this change.
- The K-5 elementary school aged population has decreased from 2003 to 2012 in every SAU district in the region.
- From 2000 to 2010 the region had a net migration of 4,970 people, 4% of the total 2010 population moved into the region between 2000 and 2010. The region reflects a similar pattern to the state, with slower in-migration than in past decades, and modest in-migration in some communities while others experienced overall out-migration.

Figure A.1: Historic and Projected Population**Figure A.2: Population Percent Change by Age 2000 - 2010**

What it means for Central NH Region:

- The aging population, coupled with a decline in the workforce age population, signals a potential change in the structure of the current job environment in the region.
- The decline of a workforce population points to the need for initiatives that attract young workers and families to the region.
- As the baby boomers age in place, a larger percentage of the population will be experiencing different needs, such as downsized housing, transportation to and from medical and social appointments, and desirable recreational opportunities closer to home.
- Given current population trends, there will continue to be decreased pressure on new housing development and school enrollment. Lower school populations may mean the possibility of regionalism, or adaptive reuse of school facilities to accommodate other needs such as a senior center, community center, and senior housing.
- A modest growth in racial and ethnic diversity, concentrated in Concord, may point to potential changing needs in public policy response in school programs, health, and community services, especially for children.
- An aging population may lead to a gap in volunteers for local municipalities, including local land use boards, emergency services, and community services.
- The demographic shift to an older population points to planning for the concentration of critical services near homes, jobs and transit.

Natural Resources*What we've heard:*

"Rural!! The people, the views, the wildlife – it's a wonderful area to live."
– Sutton Resident

- There is strong appreciation of natural resources such as forests, rivers, farms and fields, especially in terms of access to recreation opportunities in these natural areas. Access to natural resources and recreation is considered a major asset to the region for residents, and attracting new residents and businesses.
- The rural and scenic landscape is valued, and conservation of undeveloped land, open space, and natural resources, is an important priority and goal for residents and Towns.
- There is support for agriculture activity, landscapes, and local food.

To preserve the traditional, rural, and visual character of the Town of Boscaawen by protecting its natural, historic, scenic, agricultural, forestry, and water resources.
– Boscaawen Master Plan

What the data says:

- There are forested lands in each municipality ranging from 9.3% of total acres in Pittsfield to 73.5% in Salisbury. There are some large tracts of conserved forested land dispersed

throughout the region, but land tracts are fragmented by roads, development or municipal boundaries.

- 28% of the region's identified Tier 1 and Tier 2 wildlife habitat is conserved. There are conserved habitats dispersed throughout the region but there are no major corridors/greenways conserved to allow large wildlife to move across the region.
- The majority of flood storage land in the region is conserved.
- The loss of farmland continued to occur through the last decade and is a strong trend statewide.

Figure A.3: Conserved Wildlife Habitat (Tier 1)

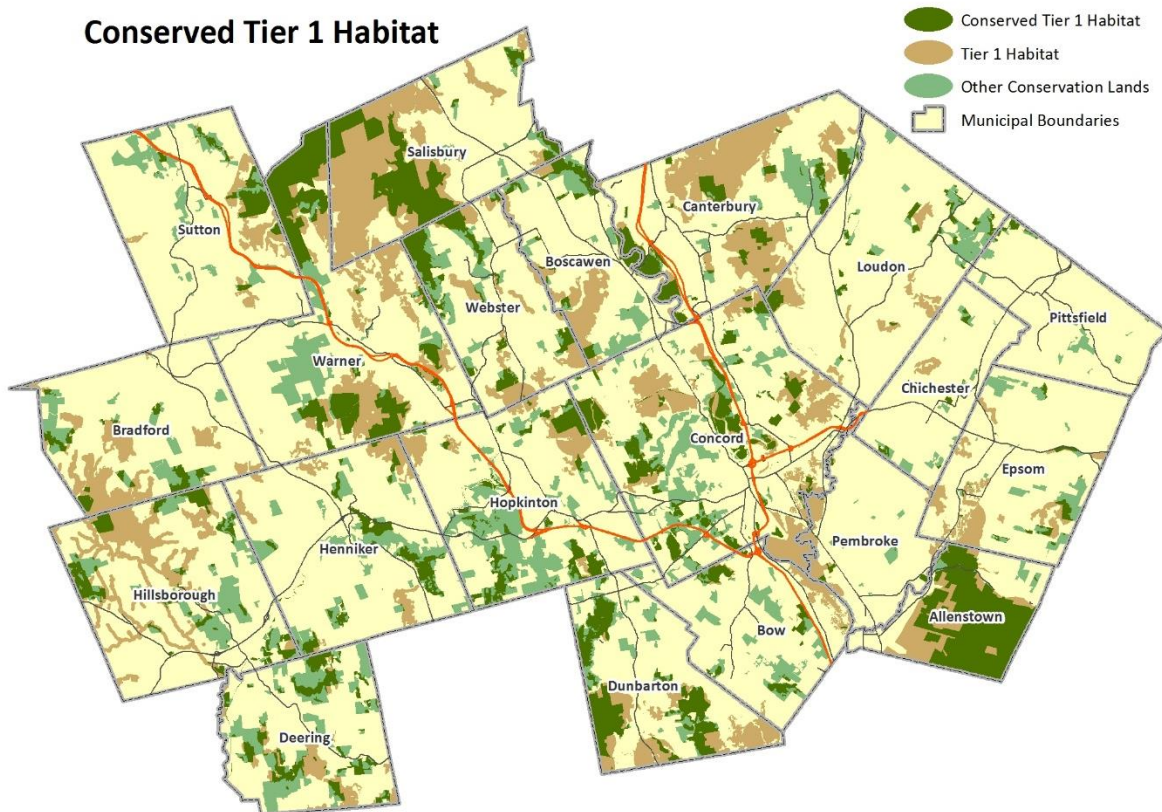
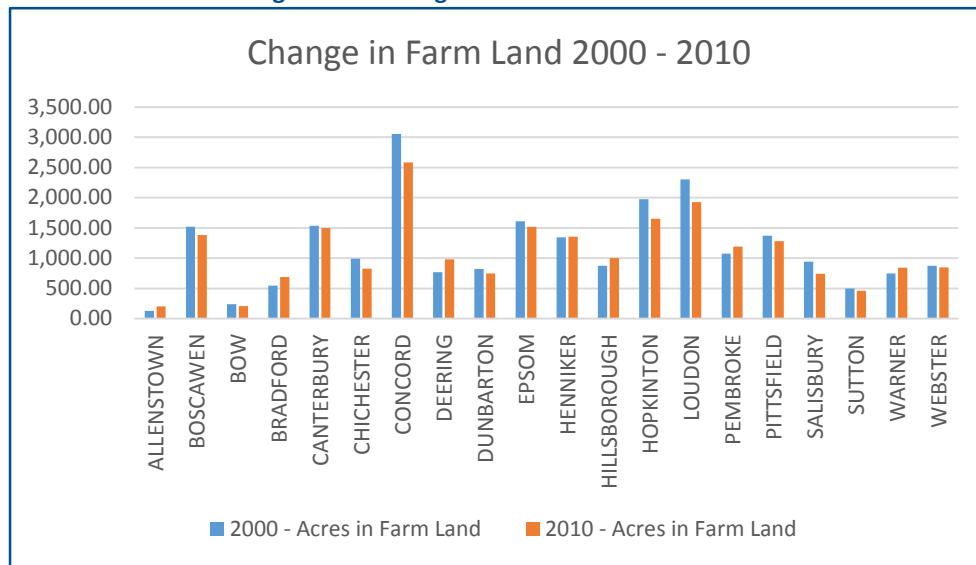


Figure A.4: Change in Farm Land 2000 - 2010



Source: *NH Department of Revenue Administration, 2000-2010*

What it means for Central NH Region:

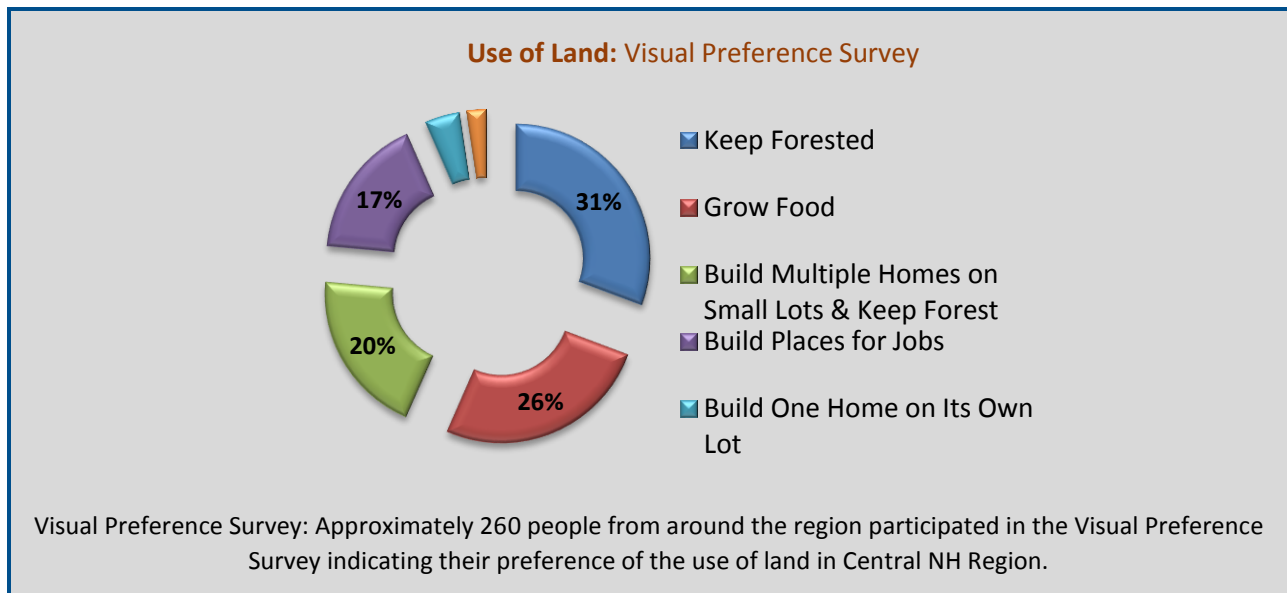
- The protection of natural resources, scenic character, and access to recreational opportunities in open space lands continue to be a prominent goal in the local master plans of communities in central New Hampshire.
- Protection of natural resources including water, wildlife, forests needs to be a regional goal in order to fully develop connectivity of the region's resources.
- Farm-friendly ordinances are needed to keep the existing farmland and working farms within the region and to foster development of local food systems.
- There is a need for a regional approach for access to conserved open space lands and recreational opportunities close to home.
- Continue to strengthen local, state and federal planning on land conservation and development.

Land Use

What we've heard:

- The traditional town center or compact downtown is valued for shopping experiences, historic quality, and as an asset for attracting new businesses.
- People like their small town, rural setting, and access to open space and natural areas.
- The connection to the agricultural past is valued, in terms of using land to grow food, maintaining fields, and historic land qualities including stone walls, barns, dirt roads.
- The location of the region is seen as central to many desirable destinations, the mountains to the north, the seacoast, Boston, and many local residents throughout the region feel that they are located centrally to access jobs and shopping, open space, recreation, and quiet within an easy, accessible drive.

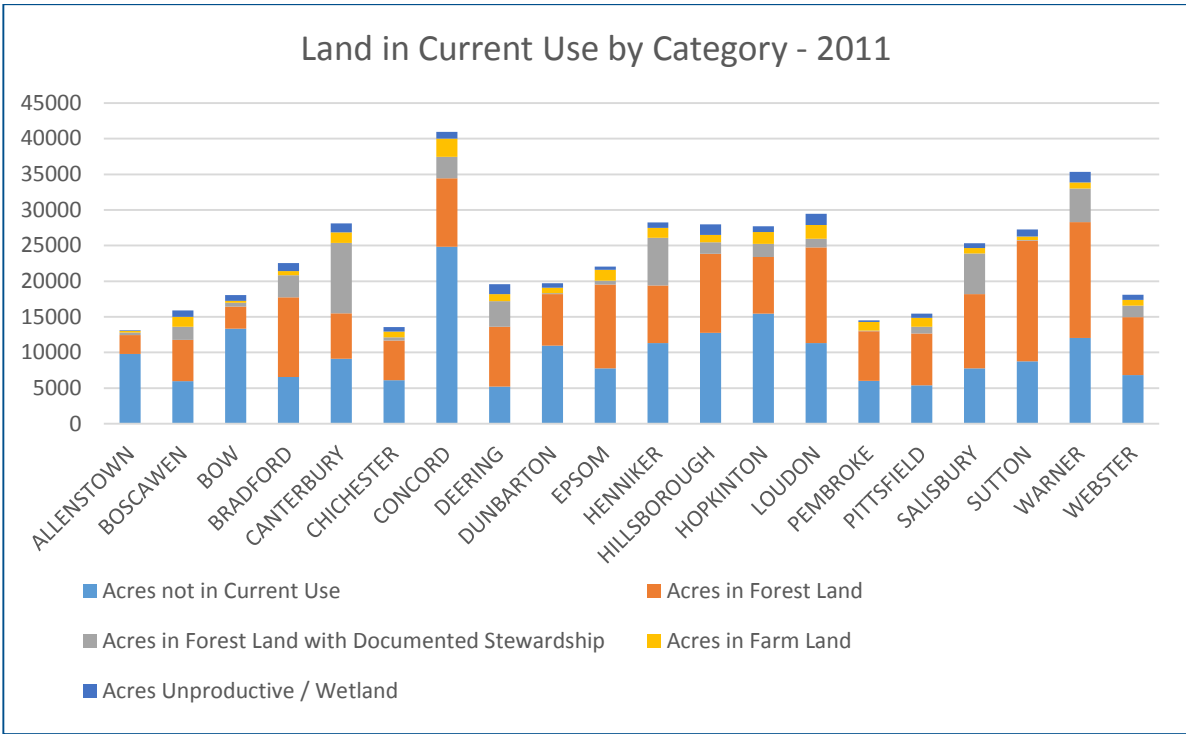
- Local master plans indicate a desire for balancing land development for appropriate residential, commercial, and industrial growth, with the support for protecting the natural, cultural, scenic, and historic resources of the community.



What the data says:

- 18.5% of the region's total acres are undeveloped and protected from development. The protected undeveloped land is dispersed throughout the region, although not evenly between all municipalities. Conserved undeveloped land in communities range from 3% in Pittsfield to 54% in Allenstown with Bear Brook State Park.
- Current Use, and its categories of forest, product forest, farm, and unproductive, plays a significant role in land use within each municipality and across the region.
- In 2000, 60% of the land in the region was in current use, and over the next decade the level remained almost the same, at 57% Current Use in 2011. The population in the region is most concentrated in Concord, with 650 people per square mile, with the neighboring towns of Pembroke and Bow have an average of 288 people per square mile. The most rural towns of the region have an average of 45 people per square mile.

Figure A.5: Land in Current Use by Category - 2011



Source: NH Department of Revenue Administration, 2011

Figure A.6: Conservation Land

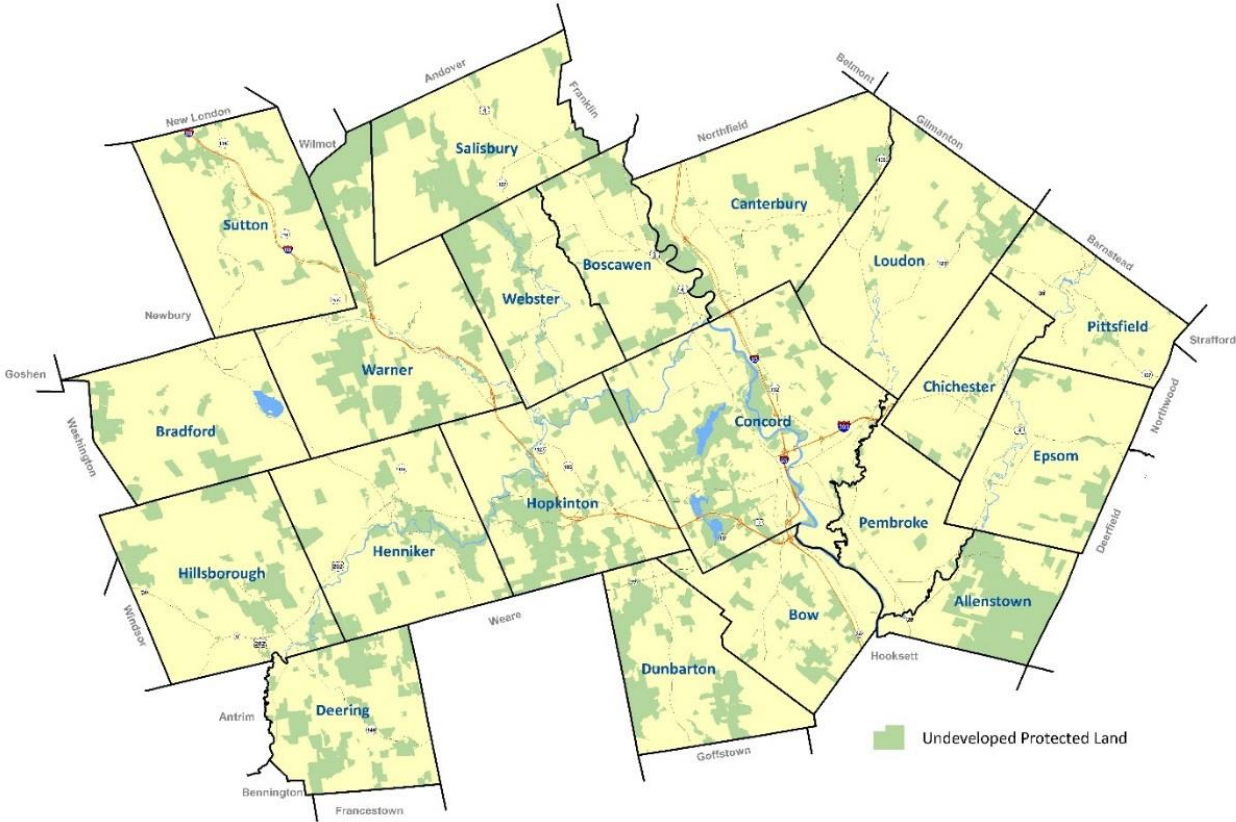


Figure A.7: Land Cover

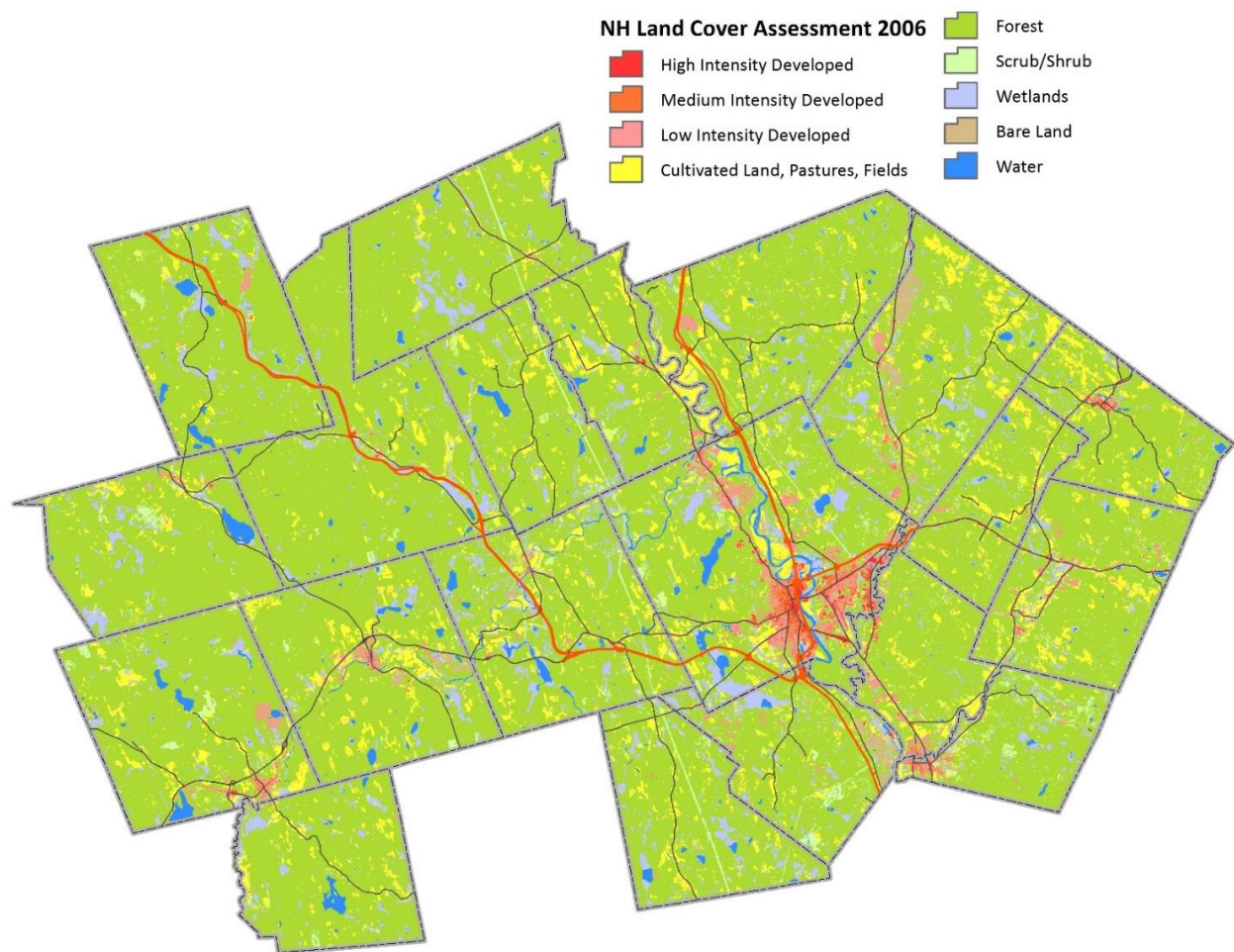
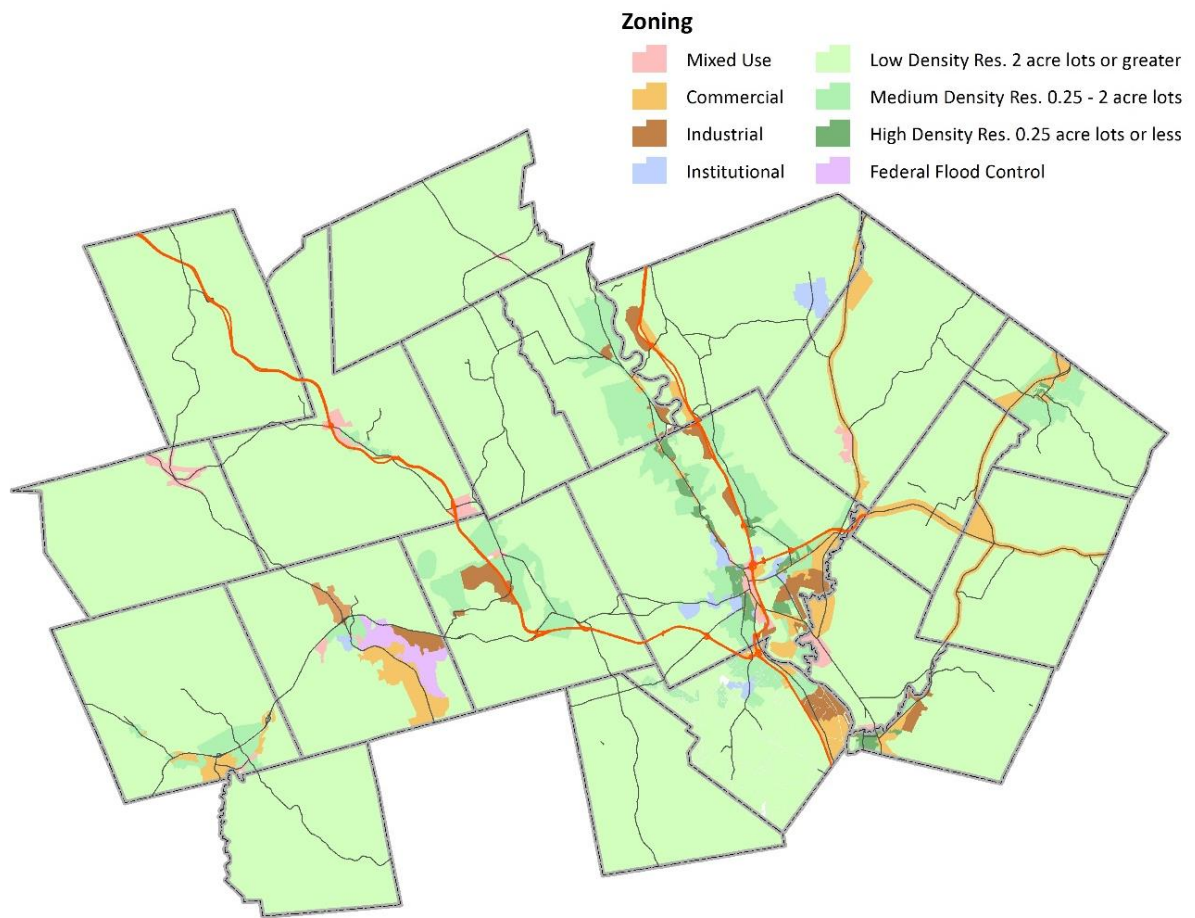


Figure A.8: Zoning Map



What it means for Central NH Region:

- Align local zoning ordinances with local master plan goals in terms of balancing rural, traditional land use patterns with development and economic opportunity in the region.
- There is a continuing, intrinsic challenge to managing growth and development within the region while protecting and maintaining farmland, environmentally sensitive areas and important ecosystems.
- The region and communities need to find the appropriate balance between development and maintaining rural, historic, and traditional land use patterns, which is a common goal across local master plans.
- There is a need to facilitate effective management and maintenance of open space lands, particularly those that are accessible to the public.

Housing

What we've heard:

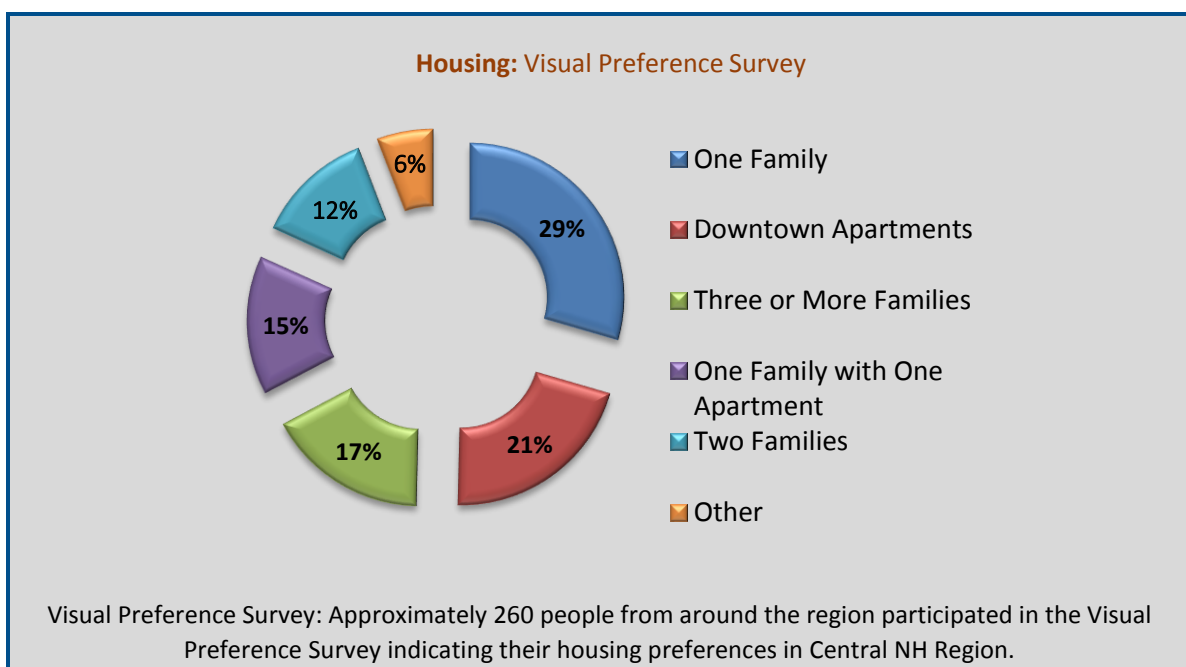
I would like to see more opportunities for small businesses and more housing choices at all price points.

– Sutton Resident

- Residents in the region have a strong preference for the single family home on an individual lot.
- There is a need for more housing affordability and choices, especially in the rental housing market. Concord has the majority of affordable, subsidized housing units available in the region, but there is increasing pressure on the demand for these units.
- There is an aging housing stock that poses challenges to municipalities and residents looking for affordable places to live, including large old mansions no longer used as single family housing, aging manufactured housing units, and aging subsidized housing buildings.
- There are transportation needs tied to the location of housing, in terms of connecting affordable housing to public transportation, as well as rural communities with fewer transportation options.
- Local master plans include the goal of providing a diverse housing stock that provides housing opportunities for a wide range of people, including elderly and affordable housing options. A small number of communities encourage energy conservation construction and design for new homes and for the rehabilitation of existing homes for energy efficiency.

To develop long-range plans for the development of single family, multi-family, manufactured homes, and senior housing.

– Dunbarton Master Plan



What the data says:

- Pre and post-recession (2005 to 2012), the region saw its median household price decline by nearly 23%. The result is that 1) CNHRPC has the 4th most inexpensive average housing cost (\$130,000) compared to the state and 2) below the average cost of all the RPCs (\$194,037).
- Rental costs in the region (\$970) are less than the state median (\$1,005) and below the average of all the RPCs (\$980), but there are pockets in the region where people are paying over 50% of their income on rent.
- Currently, more than half (54%) of the renter-occupied housing units are affordable; 11% of owner occupied housing units are affordable.
- There are 54 assisted housing facilities within the vicinity of the region's key employment areas. This affords those segments of the population access to services, jobs and housing while limiting the impact of transportation costs and challenges. Coincidentally, CNHRPC outreach sessions with groups that require such housing suggests that there is not enough subsidized affordable housing and that several groups have to actually compete for such housing.
- In 2008 the region had 10% of the state's residential building permits and over the next few years had dropped to 3% by 2012.

What it means for Central NH Region:

- There is an expressed need for more desirable, affordable, rental housing available near jobs, services, and transportation around the region.
- There is a need for smaller housing options, including accessory apartments or duplexes, for older residents looking to downsize and age in place in the region, including assisted living housing, 55 and older housing developments.
- There is a need for innovative ways to allow housing growth that can also protect open space and natural resources, such as infill development, conservation subdivisions, and environmental characteristics zoning.
- Keeping housing affordable should include energy efficiency measures.
- Continue to revise regulations that allow a wider variety of housing types.

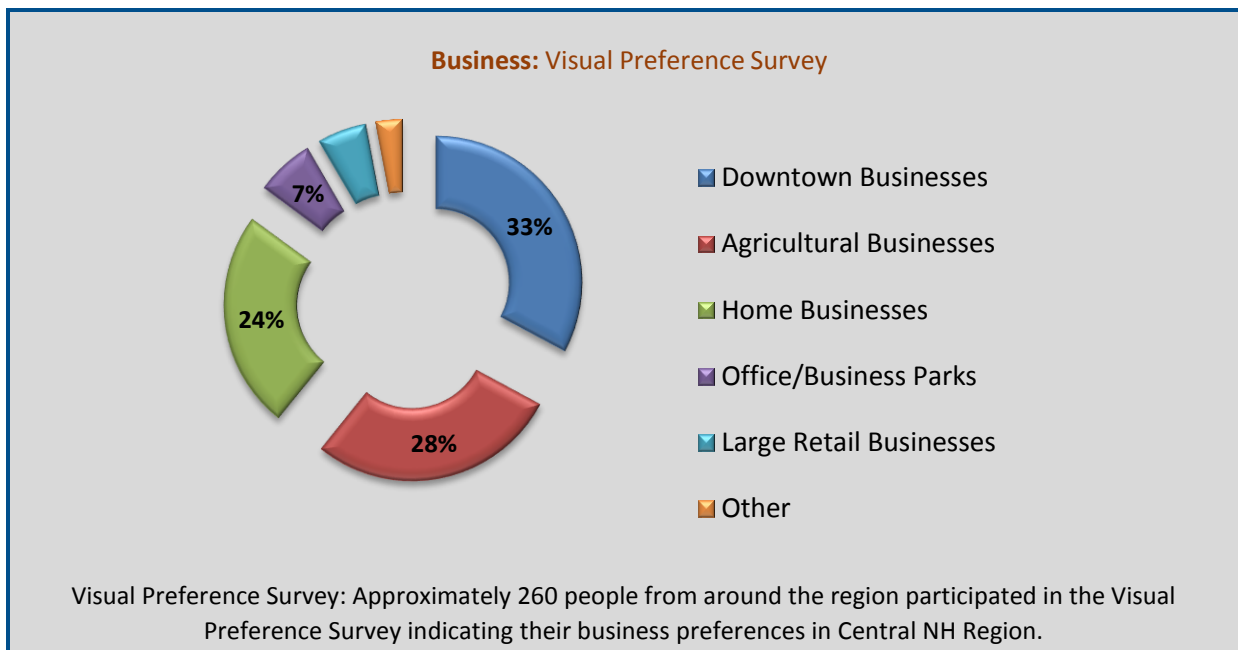
Economy*What we've heard:*

"More businesses, employment, farm work, better foods."

—Concord Resident

- People want to see more job opportunity and economic development in the region. Municipalities are looking for economic development for a better balanced tax base, reducing the burden on residents. There is interest in attracting business growth that fits into the character of the community.
- High-speed broadband Internet, essential to economic development, is not available in places around the region.

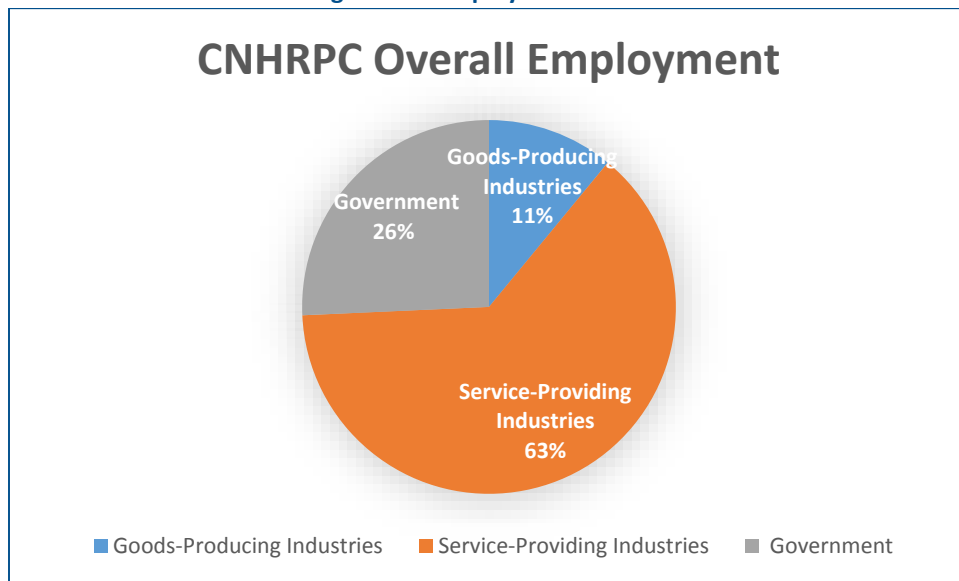
- People enjoy downtown businesses, both local and small, as well as agricultural businesses and there is some concern for over-development, or how development will affect the character of the community.
- There is frustration over lack of regional coordination or approaches across municipal borders, when possible, that will attract and grow the economy in Central New Hampshire as a region. There is a current community by community basis without a regional approach.
- Local master plans promote economic development and growth in appropriately designated areas of the community to ensure that economic development does not detract from the town's character. Many municipalities desire a stable local economy, with small businesses, existing businesses, to help lower the tax rate pressure from residents.



What the data says:

- The region has higher median household income, educational attainment, and lower unemployment rate than the state, and the nation.
- The regional key industries include Business and Financial Services, Medical Services, Arts and Entertainment, and Informational Technology. Although not identified as a cluster with regional importance, Manufacturing and Retail are significant within certain communities.
- The age distribution of the workforce has shifted towards an older workforce with more workers age 45 to 65+ and fewer 16 to 44 in 2011 compared to the decade earlier in 2000.

Figure A.9: Employment Sectors



What it means for Central NH Region:

- In general, the region as a whole has several assets, including quality of life, proximity to many of the desirable locations throughout the State and all of New England, as well as an educated workforce and a higher overall income. Challenges stem from an aging workforce and lacking telecommunications coverage (both cell phone and broadband Internet).
- Recommendations from the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
 - Create a business friendly, entrepreneurial environment to grow your own businesses
 - Support and incubate the businesses that are already in Central NH
 - Engage and connect local entrepreneurs and investors
 - Improve website utility and content. Municipalities need to ensure that local government processes are clear and information is available through municipal websites.
 - Emphasize skills training and work readiness in schools, colleges, and connect with local employers to connect current students, both young adults and adult learners looking to retrain, with jobs and opportunities in the region.
 - Upgrade broadband and cellular connections, this is the information age, the technology infrastructure must be available
 - View economic development through a regional lens, take a regional approach, and create a regional brand. Municipal borders do not matter to a healthy regional economy.

Transportation

Transportation choices help people and goods to safely and efficiently get where they need to go. The transportation system in Central New Hampshire consists of a series of interconnected modes of transportation that include walking, driving, biking, public transportation, rideshare options and rail and air travel.

In the Central NH Region, as well as throughout the state, increasing Vehicle Miles Travelled (VMT) along with the deterioration of the region's physical transportation infrastructure is of major concern.

Land use patterns, an aging population and the facilitation of viable economic development are all key factors to consider for the region and how best to plan for the maintenance and future upgrades of its transportation network.

What we've heard:

- Transportation is the second most frequent response to what could be improved. People expressed an interest in more public transportation, an improved system of state and local highways; along with increased options for non-motorized transportation options.
- Medical and human service related trips are a major need in the region. Concord is often the destination from the more rural surrounding communities.
- Public transportation options are extremely limited on evenings and weekends which can limit the mobility of some residents.
- Local master plans focus heavily on ensuring that the transportation system functions as safely and efficiently as possible. The maintenance of local road networks is a major expense, while safety improvements are also a high priority.

What the data says:

- One of the major transportation concerns facing the region is Infrastructure. 30% of the region's highway pavement condition is in poor condition and this percent has been increasing since 2000. 14 (5.9%) of NHDOT owned bridges and 37 (22%) of municipal owned bridges are red listed.
- 27% of greenhouse gas emissions in the US are attributed to the transportation sector. Average growth of gasoline consumption per decade in NH is 35%, suggesting a trend of greater volumes of greenhouse gas emissions. 80.3% of the region's residents drove alone to work with a mean travel time to work of 22.1 minutes (ACS 2007-2011).
- 12.4% of workers in Central NH have "green commutes" (non-single occupancy vehicle commute).
- Concord Area Transit provides in excess of 100,000 rides per year in Concord.
- Nationally, New Hampshire ranks 42nd in state funding to public transportation.
- Towns and cities have difficulty in raising the money required to match federal funds for transportation infrastructure.

- Growth in travel by people and freight (measured in vehicle miles traveled, or VMT) is growing at a faster pace than the growth in jobs and population in New Hampshire.

What it means for Central NH Region:

- Better coordination of land use and transportation at the local, regional, state and national level results in a more affordable transportation system. Locating sensible development where the existing transportation system can accommodate growth is essential in the region.
- Businesses depend on the ability to move goods efficiently, highway access in the region is important and the region is considered well connected with I-93 and I-89 as major state highways.
- Residents value the ability to connect to different parts of the region, and easily travel to other places in New Hampshire and New England.
- Public transit, bus and rail (where feasible) offer alternative modes of travel which can offer a viable alternative to Single Occupancy Vehicle (SOV) travel.
- Complete streets with bicycle and pedestrian facilities can improve safety and expand mobility and accessibility.
- Traffic calming and context sensitive transportation solutions can work to preserve and extend the operational capacity of many local roads and highways.
- The region's population is aging, which means an increasing number of residents will be unable to drive themselves to medical appointments and other essential services and will need creative, scalable solutions such as the Volunteer Driver Program already in existence in the region.

Water Infrastructure, Weather Hazards, Energy Efficiency

The region seeks to protect and maintain resilient drinking water, storm water, water treatment facilities and wastewater systems in support of public health and protection of our natural environment.

Climate has varied throughout the Earth's history, and will continue to change. However, a recent climate assessment from University of New Hampshire shows that the rate of change in New Hampshire has increased significantly over the last four decades, with the state getting warmer and wetter. Carbon dioxide, the main driver of climate change, stays in the atmosphere once released by industry, transportation, commercial, and residential sectors resulting in a warming of the atmosphere.

Reliable, affordable sources of energy are important to New Hampshire's economy and quality of life. While energy issues go beyond municipal borders, shared concerns such as reducing energy consumption, using efficient building materials, and adopting land use policies that reduce sprawl and create transportation options starts at the local level.

What we've heard:

- Water Infrastructure, Energy Efficiency, Weather Hazards did not register for the most part from people providing free form input on what they appreciate about the region and want to see improved.

- A random, statistically-significant UNH telephone survey of Central NH Region and Lakes Region residents indicates 90% of people surveyed want the local and state government to get involved with energy efficiency policies and regulation.
- In the telephone survey, people were more concerned about snow storms and power outages than any other hazards, and less than half are concerned about emergency preparedness.
- The large majority of New Hampshire residents, 96% on a recent UNH survey, put protecting quality drinking water as their leading environmental concern (Keirns, Smith, & Azem, 2013)
- The recently updated local master plans support and encourage energy efficiency (30% of the region's municipalities).

To look for opportunities to improve energy efficiency and reduce energy costs when making building improvements.

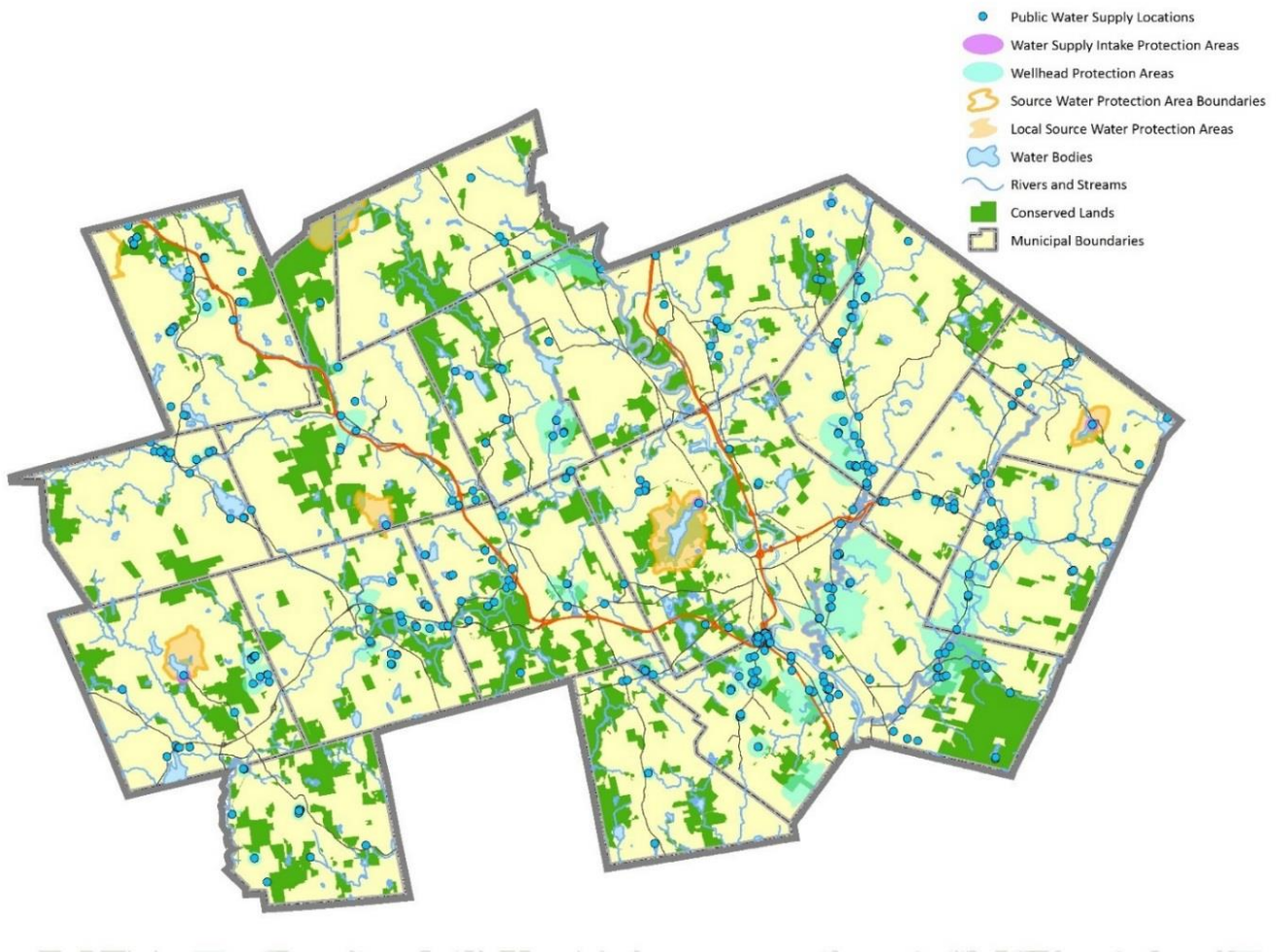
– Warner Master Plan

What the data says:

Water Infrastructure

- The majority of the region depends on private wells for water. (*USGS New Hampshire Water Use Data*)
- As of April 2013, only 6 of the 20 communities in the region have aquifer or well-head protection ordinances. As many communities are on septic systems and have household wells it is important for municipalities to pursue aquifer protection ordinances. (*NH DES 2012 Ordinance Review*)
- More than 6,400 wells dug since NH required permits to do so in 1984. Most have been for residential sites.
- New Hampshire does not require drinking water from residential wells to be tested (Private Well Testing Program, 2014).
- The region is going to require more than \$79 million dollars to maintain and update our existing water treatment facilities, replace or rehabilitate current sewer systems, or for new sewer systems to be put in place to cope with our current and expected populations.
- There are many threats to our drinking water both through industrial activities and natural occurrence.

Figure A.10: Public Water Supply Locations



Weather Hazards and Climate Change

- Carbon dioxide will remain in the atmosphere for, on average, 100 years once released. In addition to the commercial and industrial emissions, vehicles emit carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Tracking vehicle miles traveled is a valuable measure of the manner by which people and freight move around the state, and contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. (*Federal Highway Administration 2011*)
- The climate assessment study of the past four decades in New Hampshire has shown warmer daily maximum temperatures and warmer daily minimum temperatures. (*Southern NH Climate Assessment, Carbon Solutions Jan. 2014*)
- Annual precipitation has increased and the frequency and magnitude of extreme precipitation events has increased since 1970. (*Southern NH Climate Assessment, Carbon Solutions Jan. 2014*)
- Since 1970 there have been fewer days with snow cover and lake ice-out dates are occurring earlier in the year. (*Southern NH Climate Assessment, Carbon Solutions Jan. 2014*)

- Presidentially-declared Major Disasters such as floods, snow/ice storms, and wind events are now occurring in the Central NH Region at a higher rate; 2005 to 2013 endured 11 disasters while 1973 to 1998 experienced nine (9) disasters. (FEMA)

Energy Efficiency

- New Hampshire ranked 21st in the 2013 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, dropping three spots compared to 2012. The state scored 20 points out of a possible 50, two points less than it earned in 2012. According to their assessment of NH's energy efficiency initiatives when compared to other states, the Council states that "though New Hampshire has some policies that promote energy efficiency, the state lags behind other states in the Northeast and has dropped in the rankings since last year. Designing a long-term framework for investments in energy efficiency, such as an energy efficiency resource standard, would move New Hampshire up the rankings and put it on par with other states in the region."
- Quick Facts from Energy Information Administration, March 2014
 - New Hampshire was the ninth lowest per capita consumer of energy among the states in 2011.
 - The transportation sector accounted for 35% of New Hampshire's energy consumption in 2011.
 - The Seabrook nuclear power reactor, the largest in New England, provided 55% of New Hampshire's 2013 net electricity generation.
 - New Hampshire's Renewable Portfolio Standard requires 24.8% of electricity sold to come from renewable energy resources by 2025; 16% of New Hampshire's 2013 net electricity generation came from renewable energy

What it means for Central NH Region:

- The region depends on groundwater and must be protected to ensure healthy, safe drinking water.
- Municipalities need to develop strategies for covering the costs for maintaining and updating our water treatment systems.
- Municipalities are going to have to plan their public drinking water and waste water treatment systems for future population growth.
- Municipalities are experiencing costly damage from flooding, snow, and wind events during disasters or other severe weather events.
- Local municipal and personal household preparedness for severe weather events in the region will help foster greater cooperation and readiness.
- Energy efficiency and conservation techniques help with resiliency to the cost fluctuations of outside sources of energy such as oil, natural gas.
- Understanding energy use /consumption is a critical, first step towards energy efficiency.
- Energy efficiency should be considered an important resource that contributes to the region's overall quality of life.

Central NH Region Data Tables

Table A.1: Population Change in the Central NH Region 1990-2010

	Population			Percent Change		
	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010	1990-2010
Allenstown	4,649	4,843	4,322	4.2%	-10.8%	-7.0%
Boscawen	3,586	3,672	3,965	2.4%	8.0%	10.6%
Bow	5,500	7,138	7,519	29.8%	5.3%	36.7%
Bradford	1,405	1,454	1,650	3.5%	13.5%	17.4%
Canterbury	1,687	1,979	2,352	17.3%	18.8%	39.4%
Chichester	1,942	2,236	2,523	15.1%	12.8%	29.9%
Concord	36,006	40,687	42,695	13.0%	4.9%	18.6%
Deering	1,707	1,875	1,912	9.8%	2.0%	12.0%
Dunbarton	1,759	2,226	2,758	26.5%	23.9%	56.8%
Epsom	3,591	4,021	4,566	12.0%	13.6%	27.2%
Henniker	4,151	4,433	4,836	6.8%	9.1%	16.5%
Hillsborough	4,498	4,928	6,011	9.6%	22.0%	33.6%
Hopkinton	4,806	5,399	5,589	12.3%	3.5%	16.3%
Loudon	4,114	4,481	5,317	8.9%	18.7%	29.2%
Pembroke	6,561	6,897	7,115	5.1%	3.2%	8.4%
Pittsfield	3,701	3,931	4,106	6.2%	4.5%	10.9%
Salisbury	1,061	1,137	1,382	7.2%	21.5%	30.3%
Sutton	1,457	1,544	1,837	6.0%	19.0%	26.1%
Warner	2,250	2,760	2,833	22.7%	2.6%	25.9%
Webster	1,405	1,579	1,872	12.4%	18.6%	33.2%
CNHRPC	95,836	107,220	115,160	11.9%	7.4%	20.2%
New Hampshire	1,109,252	1,235,786	1,316,470	11.4%	6.5%	18.7%

Sources: *U.S. Census Bureau, N.H. Office of Energy and Planning, CNHRPC
Core Metrics*

Table A.2: Number and percentage of people aged 65+ in 2000 and 2010

		2000		2010		Change: 2000-2010	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hillsborough County	Deering	201	10.7%	258	13.5%	57.0	28.4%
	Hillsborough	628	12.7%	661	11.0%	33.0	5.3%
Merrimack County	Allenstown	513	10.6%	524	12.1%	11.0	2.1%
	Boscawen	681	18.5%	723	18.2%	42.0	6.2%
	Bow	603	8.4%	1,003	13.3%	400.0	66.3%
	Bradford	184	12.7%	217	13.2%	33.0	17.9%
	Canterbury	205	10.4%	333	14.2%	128.0	62.4%
	Chichester	223	10.0%	285	11.3%	62.0	27.8%
	Concord	5,564	13.7%	5,885	13.8%	321.0	5.8%
	Dunbarton	158	7.1%	247	9.0%	89.0	56.3%
	Epsom	564	14.0%	673	14.7%	109.0	19.3%
	Henniker	352	7.9%	436	9.0%	84.0	23.9%
	Hopkinton	720	13.3%	906	16.2%	186.0	25.8%
	Loudon	375	8.4%	596	11.2%	221.0	58.9%
	Pembroke	680	9.9%	763	10.7%	83.0	12.2%
	Pittsfield	408	10.4%	474	11.5%	66.0	16.2%
	Salisbury	114	10.0%	189	13.7%	75.0	65.8%
	Sutton	244	15.8%	297	16.2%	53.0	21.7%
	Warner	338	12.2%	424	15.0%	86.0	25.4%
	Webster	146	9.2%	228	12.2%	82.0	56.2%
CNHRPC		12,901	12.0%	15,122	13.1%	2,221.0	17.2%
New Hampshire		147,970	12.0%	178,268	13.5%	30,298.0	20.5%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, CNHRPC Core Metrics

Note: Percent is based off of municipal population.

Table A.3: Labor Force and Unemployment, Central NH Region 2004 to 2013

Year	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	NH Rate
2013	61,861	58,878	2,983	4.8%	5.3%
2012	62,323	59,259	3,064	4.9%	5.5%
2011	62,415	59,275	3,140	5.0%	5.5%
2010	62,525	59,000	3,525	5.6%	6.2%
2009	63,172	59,603	3,569	5.6%	6.2%
2008	62,698	60,394	2,304	3.6%	3.9%
2007	62,233	60,119	2,114	3.3%	3.5%
2006	61,909	59,916	1,993	3.2%	3.5%
2005	60,414	58,460	1,954	3.2%	3.6%
2004	59,929	57,983	1,946	3.2%	3.9%

Sources: *NHnetwork, NH Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau, June 2014*
NH economic and Labor Market Information Bureau website, laus-nsa-1976-2013

Note: Data not seasonally adjusted

Table A.4: Housing Units in 2000 and 2010

		All Housing Units		Seasonal Units		All Units % Change	Seasonal Units % Change	% Seasonal
		2000	2010	2000	2010	2000-2010	2000-2010	2010
Hillsborough County	Deering	933	932	183	143	-0.1%	-21.9%	15.3%
	Hillsborough	2,326	2,896	324	296	24.5%	-8.6%	10.2%
Merrimack County	Allenstown	1,962	1,881	23	14	-4.1%	-39.1%	0.7%
	Boscawen	1,295	1,453	12	20	12.2%	66.7%	1.4%
	Bow	2,330	2,807	3	16	20.5%	433.3%	0.6%
	Bradford	762	917	183	203	20.3%	10.9%	22.1%
	Canterbury	838	1,002	77	58	19.6%	-24.7%	5.8%
	Chichester	849	963	10	10	13.4%	0.0%	1.0%
	Concord	16,881	18,852	126	115	11.7%	-8.7%	0.6%
	Dunbarton	858	1,077	33	35	25.5%	6.1%	3.2%
	Epsom	1,592	1,839	65	63	15.5%	-3.1%	3.4%
	Henniker	1,679	1,928	54	50	14.8%	-7.4%	2.6%
	Hopkinton	2,210	2,381	77	84	7.7%	9.1%	3.5%
	Loudon	1,684	2,081	47	34	23.6%	-27.7%	1.6%
	Pembroke	2,734	2,872	16	14	5.0%	-12.5%	0.5%
	Pittsfield	1,569	1,769	16	26	12.7%	62.5%	1.5%
	Salisbury	514	598	69	68	16.3%	-1.4%	11.4%
	Sutton	826	985	172	173	19.2%	0.6%	17.6%
	Warner	1,228	1,358	152	175	10.6%	15.1%	12.9%
	Webster	672	849	81	86	26.3%	6.2%	10.1%
New Hampshire		547,024	614,754	56,413	63,910	12.4%	13.3%	10.4%

Sources: *U.S. Census Bureau, N.H. Office of Energy and Planning, CNHRPC Core Metrics*

Note: For each municipality: Vacant Housing Use - For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use

APPENDIX B: HOUSING DATA

This Appendix contains additional information on definitions and tables that are referred to in the Housing Chapter. The data in this Appendix is provided as an additional source of documentation for some of the demographic and housing trends summarized in the Chapter.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Affordable Housing: The term affordable housing is typically used to refer to housing with covenants, subsidies, or other mechanisms to ensure availability to low and moderate-income households at a cost that leaves an adequate amount of household income for other necessities.

Area Median Family Income (AMFI): The area median family income divides the distribution of area incomes for a group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption into two equal parts: one-half of the family households falling below the median value and one-half above the median.

Assisted Housing Units: Assisted housing are housing facilities that have been provided subsidies for the purpose of creating affordable housing units for low and very low income households. Assisted housing units are generally classified in three groups: special needs, elderly, and family.

Cost Burden: The percentage of household income that is allocated for housing costs. The generally accepted cost burden that is used for both rental and owned housing is 30 percent of a household's gross income. For rent this would include utilities, and for home ownership principal, interest, taxes, and insurance are included.

Excessive Cost Burden: Housing costs that are greater than 30 percent of a household's income.

Fair Market Rent: Fair market rents are gross rent estimates established by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development. Fair market rents are established based on the dollar amount below which 40 percent of the standard-quality rental housing units are rented within a 15 month period. Public housing units and units less than two years old are not included in fair market rent distributions.

Gross Rent: The cost of rental housing, including all utilities, excluding the telephone.

Housing Tenure: Describes housing occupancy in terms of owners or renters.

Housing Wage: The hourly wage needed in order to afford a fair market rental unit or the median purchase price of a single-family house. The housing wage assumes a 40-hour workweek.

Median Household Income: The median household income divides the distribution of incomes for all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence into two equal parts: one-half of the households falling below the median value and one-half above the median.

Supportable Price: The purchase price of a home equal to 2.75 times annual gross income.

Moderate, Low, and Very Low-Incomes: The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides income limits based on US Census data. Estimates are based on median family income and calculated at three income levels; Moderate-Income (80 percent of median family income), Low-Income (50 percent), and Very Low-Income (30 percent). Estimates are calculated for (1) the number of family households below each income level; (2) the number of non-family households below each income level; (3) persons in family households below each income level; (4) persons in non-family households below each income level; (5) total households below each income level; and (6) total persons in households below each income level. The statistical information used in the calculation of the estimates comes from three tables in the US Census; Summary File (SF) 3: P9-Household Type (Including Living Alone) by Relationship; P76-Family Income in 1999; and P79-Non-family Household Income in 1999. These data are used with income limits for metropolitan areas and non-metropolitan counties prepared by the HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research to calculate the low to moderate-income data.

Workforce Housing: Workforce housing includes a variety of housing types suitable for households with different needs and income levels. It includes affordable housing, market rate housing, and mixed income housing. The types of housing include starter homes, townhouses, condominiums, and apartments.

DATA

Table B.1: Group Quarters as Report to NH Office of Energy and Planning

Municipality	Facility	1990	2000	2010
		Total Group Quarters	Total Group Quarters	Total Group Quarters
Allenstown	NA	0	0	0
Boscawen	County Nursing Home	302	272	311
Boscawen	McKerley Harris Hill	43	0	0
Boscawen	Riverbend	0	9	0
Boscawen	County DOC	0	169	207
Bow	NA	0	0	0
Bradford	NA	0	0	0
Canterbury	NA	0	0	0
Chichester	Neurorestorative NH	0	8	7
Concord	State Prison +psychiatric unit	1,215	1579	1,816
Concord	PleasantView/Genesis/McKerley Nursing Home	174	170	170
Concord	Havenwood	84	236	215
Concord	Odd Fellows Home/Presidential Oaks	99	154	103
Concord	NH Hospital	318	159	141
Concord	Centennial Home	28	0	0
Concord	Riverbend	25	36	43
Concord	NH Technical Institute	409	318	332
Concord	Birches (2001)	0	0	43
Concord	Granite Ledges	0	49	71
Deering	Robin Hill Farm	0	0	0
Dunbarton	NA	0	0	0
Epsom	Epsom Manor/Healthcare Center	98	86	95
Epsom	Heartland Place	0	43	0
Henniker	New England College	571	412	540
Hillsborough	Hillsborough House	26	37	33
Hillsborough	Robin Hill Farm	0	0	0
Hopkinton	NA	0	0	0
Loudon	NA	0	0	0
Pembroke	NA	0	0	0
Pittsfield	NA	0	0	0
Salisbury	NA	0	0	0
Sutton	NA	0	0	0
Warner	Magdalen College	0	67	57
Warner	Pine Rock Manor	12	54	50
Webster	NA	0	0	0
Region		3,404	3,858	4,234
NH		32,151	35,539	40,104

Source: *OEP Group Quarters Annual Survey for Population Estimates*

*Group Quarters Notes: Data is derived from individual institutions reporting numbers to the New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning. Smaller institutions may not report, therefore, numbers are approximations based upon data received by NHOEP.

Table B.2: Region Demographics

Municipality	2010 Population	White	White % of Total	Black or African American	Native American	Asian	Pacific Islander	Hispanic or Latino
Allenstown	4,322	4,142	95.84%	35	15	34	2	79
Boscawen	3,965	3,863	97.43%	25	11	11	0	38
Bow	7,519	7,310	97.22%	7	8	104	0	105
Bradford	1,650	1,608	97.45%	2	6	4	1	22
Canterbury	2,352	2,294	97.53%	12	6	8	2	39
Chichester	2,523	2,493	98.81%	5	0	6	0	27
Concord	42,695	39,208	91.83%	950	134	1,451	9	878
Deering	1,912	1,855	97.02%	5	4	18	0	25
Dunbarton	2,758	2,687	97.43%	8	4	17	0	36
Epsom	4,566	4,469	97.88%	18	3	26	0	28
Henniker	4,836	4,629	95.72%	60	17	53	0	81
Hillsborough	6,011	5,793	96.37%	36	20	35	2	85
Hopkinton	5,589	5,459	97.67%	16	7	32	3	55
Loudon	5,317	5,226	98.29%	14	14	20	0	41
Pembroke	7,115	6,884	96.75%	43	35	45	0	116
Pittsfield	4,106	3,977	96.86%	25	12	24	0	76
Salisbury	1,382	1,339	96.89%	1	3	4	0	11
Sutton	1,837	1,772	96.46%	5	5	14	9	21
Warner	2,833	2,774	97.92%	10	12	7	0	50
Webster	1,872	1,835	98.02%	3	0	12	0	11
Region	115,160	109,617	95.19%	1,280	316	1,925		1,824

Source: US Census 2010

Table B.3: Average Household Size

Municipality	2000	2010	# Change	% Change
Allenstown	2.53	2.45	-0.08	-3.16%
Boscawen	2.57	2.50	-0.07	-2.72%
Bow	3.10	2.78	-0.32	-10.32%
Bradford	2.56	2.47	-0.09	-3.52%
Canterbury	2.64	2.56	-0.08	-3.03%
Chichester	2.71	2.74	0.03	1.11%
Concord	2.30	2.26	-0.04	-1.74%
Deering	2.52	2.49	-0.03	-1.19%
Dunbarton	2.73	2.72	-0.01	-0.37%
Epsom	2.62	2.62	0.00	0.00%
Henniker	2.53	2.41	-0.12	-4.74%
Hillsborough	2.55	2.51	-0.04	-1.57%
Hopkinton	2.59	2.54	-0.05	-1.93%
Loudon	2.78	2.70	-0.08	-2.88%
Pembroke	2.59	2.61	0.02	0.77%
Pittsfield	2.62	2.57	-0.05	-1.91%
Salisbury	2.61	2.69	0.08	3.07%
Sutton	2.47	2.43	-0.04	-1.62%
Warner	2.51	2.44	-0.07	-2.79%
Webster	2.71	2.53	-0.18	-6.64%
Regional Average	2.61	2.55	-0.06	-2.34%
State	2.53	2.46	-0.07	-2.77%
Nation	2.59	2.58	-0.01	-0.39%

Source: *US Census 2010*

Table B.4: Number of Households

Municipality	2000	2010	# Change	% Change
Allenstown	1,902	1,742	-160	-8.4%
Boscawen	1,260	1,391	131	10.4%
Bow	2,304	2,710	406	17.6%
Bradford	559	573	14	2.5%
Canterbury	749	966	217	29.0%
Chichester	823	932	109	13.2%
Concord	16,281	18,239	1,958	12.0%
Deering	713	801	88	12.3%
Dunbarton	814	996	182	22.4%
Epsom	1,491	1,566	75	5.0%
Henniker	1,585	1,649	64	4.0%
Hillsborough	1,922	2,136	214	11.1%
Hopkinton	2,084	2,278	194	9.3%
Loudon	1,611	1,884	273	16.9%
Pembroke	2,661	3,027	366	13.8%
Pittsfield	1,498	1,522	24	1.6%
Salisbury	435	460	25	5.7%
Sutton	621	653	32	5.2%
Warner	1,048	1,076	28	2.7%
Webster	581	722	141	24.3%
Regional Total	40,942	45,323	4,381	10.7%
State	474,606	513,804	39,198	8.3%
Nation	105,480,101	114,235,996	8,755,895	8.3%

Source: US Census 2010

Table B.5: Owner-Occupied and Renter-Occupied Households

	2000	2010	# Change	% Change
Owner-Occupied Households	27,262	31,576	4,314	15.8%
15 to 24	349	130	-219	-62.8%
25 to 34	3,152	2,908	-244	-7.7%
35 to 44	7,376	6,416	-960	-13.0%
45 to 54	7,414	8,869	1,455	19.6%
55 to 64	4,311	6,916	2,605	60.4%
65 and older	5,465	6,337	872	16.0%
Renter-Occupied Households	12,953	13,395	442	3.4%
15 to 24	1,228	1,460	232	18.9%
25 to 34	3,352	3,204	-148	-4.4%
35 to 44	3,079	2,562	-517	-16.8%
45 to 54	1,956	2,081	125	6.4%
55 to 64	1,091	1,540	449	41.2%
65 and older	2,247	2,548	301	13.4%

Source: US Census 2010

Table B.6: 2010 Populations of Interest (US Census)

Municipality	Seniors (65+)	Minorities	Those in Poverty	Foreign Born	Refugees 2002-2013	Veterans	Under 20	Under 15	Single Parents	English as a Second Language	Disabled
Allenstown	524	165	312	243	9	429	1,033	755	187	22	513
Boscawen	723	85	443	34	54	321	871	623	141	0	471
Bow	1,003	224	141	155	0	756	2,168	1,454	162	12	648
Bradford	217	35	58	18	0	139	371	237	48	11	179
Canterbury	333	67	120	87	0	321	539	378	50	3	190
Chichester	285	38	150	87	0	234	655	457	62	0	248
Concord	5,885	2,535	4,097	1,844	1,664	3,987	9,925	7,157	1,832	424	5,531
Deering	258	52	171	41	0	244	412	299	62	0	250
Dunbarton	247	65	170	91	0	257	729	557	67	0	226
Epsom	247	75	174	154	0	412	1,151	840	158	35	640
Henniker	436	211	103	94	3	398	1,262	715	157	15	486
Hillsborough	661	178	657	207	8	561	1,627	1,256	282	1	778
Hopkinton	906	113	125	142	0	686	1,412	1,034	152	0	601
Loudon	596	41	250	84	0	631	1,352	980	151	0	534
Pembroke	763	137	652	212	0	758	1,882	1,378	309	0	839
Pittsfield	474	137	636	15	0	422	1,054	801	175	74	762
Salisbury	189	19	45	18	0	127	360	282	36	3	160
Sutton	297	54	52	68	0	190	427	317	46	3	161
Warner	424	79	118	51	2	283	658	436	77	7	377
Webster	228	26	109	37	0	211	431	329	60	3	147
Region	14,696	4,336	8,583	3,682	1,740	11,367	28,319	20,285	4,214	613	13,741
US	10,677,015	79,839,805	44,852,527	39,784,305	Unknown	22,652,496	83,267,556	61,227,213	11,057,705	59,384,763	36,551,038
NH	45,985	76,034	107,800	69,625	7,048	121,771	325,802	232,182	40,852	98,494	147,099

Source: US Census 2010; US Census ACS 5-year estimates

Table B.7: Total Units; Type and Change Between 2000 and 2010

Municipality	2000					2010				
	Total Units	Owner-Occupied #	Owner-Occupied %	Renter-Occupied #	Renter-Occupied %	Total Units	Owner-Occupied Unit #	Owner-Occupied Unit %	Renter-Occupied #	Renter-Occupied %
Allenstown	1,902	1,356	71%	546	29%	1,756	1,324	75%	432	25%
Boscawen	1,260	948	75%	312	25%	1,369	1,000	73%	369	27%
Bow	2,304	2,194	95%	110	5%	2,706	2,414	89%	292	11%
Bradford	559	444	79%	115	21%	667	545	82%	122	18%
Canterbury	749	677	90%	72	10%	913	824	90%	89	10%
Chichester	823	729	89%	94	11%	918	793	86%	125	14%
Concord	16,281	8,383	52%	7,898	49%	17,592	9,367	53%	8,225	47%
Deering	713	645	91%	68	10%	740	670	91%	70	9%
Dunbarton	814	735	90%	79	10%	1,015	907	89%	108	11%
Epsom	1,491	1,211	81%	280	19%	1,706	1,423	83%	283	17%
Henniker	1,585	1,085	69%	500	32%	1,780	1,196	67%	584	33%
Hillsborough	1,921	1,393	73%	528	28%	2,392	1,767	74%	625	26%
Hopkinton	2,084	1,798	86%	286	14%	2,204	1,910	87%	294	13%
Loudon	1,611	1,445	90%	166	10%	1,966	1,717	87%	249	13%
Pembroke	2,661	1,808	68%	853	32%	2,710	1,984	73%	726	27%
Pittsfield	1,498	914	61%	584	39%	1,579	1,056	67%	523	33%
Salisbury	435	410	94%	25	6%	513	460	90%	53	10%
Sutton	618	527	85%	91	15%	757	666	88%	91	12%
Warner	1,048	797	76%	251	24%	1,116	865	78%	251	22%
Webster	581	535	92%	46	8%	734	655	89%	79	11%
Region	40,938	28,034	68%	12,904	32%	45,133	31,543	70%	13,590	30%
NH	474,606	330,783	70%	143,823	30%	607,758	513,804	85%	140,567	23%

Source: US Census 2010; ACS 2006 to 2010

Table B.8: Housing Built Before 1940

Municipality	% Built Earlier than 1940	Average Year Built
Allenstown	21%	1975
Boscawen	35%	1963
Bow	8%	1982
Bradford	34%	1967
Canterbury	14%	1982
Chichester	23%	1980
Concord	33%	1972
Deering	19%	1977
Dunbarton	17%	1983
Epsom	10%	1982
Henniker	30%	1975
Hillsborough	38%	1964
Hopkinton	27%	1971
Loudon	11%	1984
Pembroke	30%	1962
Pittsfield	38%	1970
Salisbury	25%	1980
Sutton	36%	1966
Warner	43%	1954
Webster	13%	1979
Region	28%	

Source: *US Census ACS 2006 to 2010*

Table B.9: Total Building Permits by Town, 2000-2010 and Percent Change in Total Building Permits, 2000-2005 and 2006-2010

Municipality	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL	2000-2005	2006-2010	CHANGE
Allenstown	27	27	22	10	16	9	27	23	8	9	0	178	111	67	-39.6%
Boscawen	12	16	15	12	25	24	24	5	4	0	3	140	104	36	-65.4%
Bow	34	31	131	84	31	37	11	16	11	0	31	417	348	69	-80.2%
Bradford	14	13	18	14	9	18	7	12	0	1	4	110	86	24	-72.1%
Canterbury	20	15	27	34	24	14	14	13	5	5	4	175	134	41	-69.4%
Chichester	33	29	16	15	13	8	5	20	15	6	12	172	114	58	-49.1%
Concord	143	116	194	261	180	114	147	161	101	29	97	1,543	1,008	535	-46.9%
Deering	18	15	25	17	30	19	15	5	4	1	1	150	124	26	-79.0%
Dunbarton	32	18	27	20	28	20	19	13	9	3	4	193	145	48	-66.9%
Epsom	52	57	31	39	39	50	41	28	14	15	18	384	268	116	-56.7%
Henniker	15	41	30	9	26	35	19	6	6	-8	4	183	156	27	-82.7%
Hillsborough	34	55	95	96	89	57	58	51	7	5	4	551	426	125	-70.7%
Hopkinton	26	21	31	29	20	14	25	9	8	8	5	196	141	55	-61.0%
Loudon	44	53	48	49	36	32	32	38	43	18	6	399	262	137	-47.7%
Pembroke	27	42	44	27	57	28	18	16	17	47	2	325	225	100	-55.6%
Pittsfield	35	41	32	33	32	24	10	9	1	-2	2	217	197	20	-89.8%
Salisbury	11	11	14	14	12	12	8	3	2	3	2	92	74	18	-75.7%
Sutton	25	17	33	30	27	22	13	9	13	8	3	200	154	46	-70.1%
Warner	15	23	22	24	19	16	11	0	3	8	6	147	119	28	-76.5%
Webster	19	19	9	21	18	16	8	11	7	2	3	133	102	31	-69.6%
Region	636	660	864	838	731	569	512	448	278	158	211	5,905	4,298	1,607	-62.6%
NH	7,534	7,079	8,898	9,263	8,980	7,702	5,728	4,383	2,988	2,160	2,670	67,385	49,456	17,929	-63.7%

Source: US Census ACS 2000-2005 & 2006 - 2010

Table B.10: Housing Units Vacancy Rates, 2010

Municipality	Total housing units	Vacant housing units	Vacant housing units - For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Total Non-Seasonal Housing Units	Real Vacant Housing Units	Real Vacancy Rate (Adjusted for vacancy status due to seasonal)
Allenstown	1,881	125	14	1,867	111	5.9%
Boscawen	1,453	84	20	1,433	64	4.5%
Bow	2,807	101	16	2,791	85	3.0%
Bradford	917	250	203	714	47	6.6%
Canterbury	1,002	89	58	944	31	3.3%
Chichester	963	45	10	953	35	3.7%
Concord	18,852	1,260	115	18,737	1,145	6.1%
Deering	932	192	143	789	49	6.2%
Dunbarton	1,077	62	35	1,042	27	2.6%
Epsom	1,839	133	63	1,776	70	3.9%
Henniker	1,928	148	50	1,878	98	5.2%
Hillsborough	2,896	504	296	2,600	208	8.0%
Hopkinton	2,381	177	84	2,297	93	4.0%
Loudon	2,081	115	34	2,047	81	4.0%
Pembroke	2,872	162	14	2,858	148	5.2%
Pittsfield	1,769	190	26	1,743	164	9.4%
Salisbury	598	85	68	530	17	3.2%
Sutton	985	228	173	812	55	6.8%
Warner	1,358	242	175	1,183	67	5.7%
Webster	849	115	86	763	29	3.8%
Regional Total	49,440	4,307	1,683	47,757	2,624	5.5%
NH	614,754	95,781	63,910	550,844	31,871	5.8%

Source: US Census ACS 2006 to 2010

Table B.11: Purchase Price and Rental Costs by RPC

Owner Occupied			Rental Costs		
RPC Name	Median Purchase Price	Sample Size	RPC Name	Median Gross Rental Cost	Sample Size
North Co. Council	\$130,000	633	NCC	\$716	784
Lakes Region Pln. Commission	\$165,000	944	LRPC	\$915	1,023
Upper Valley Lake Sunapee RPC	\$210,000	654	CNHRPC	\$970	1,424
Southwest RPC	\$165,000	813	SRPC	\$970	1,337
CNHRPC	\$179,900	946	SWRPC	\$995	840
Southern NH Planning Commission	\$214,000	2,537	SNHPC	\$997	3,568
Nashua RPC	\$220,000	1,981	UVLSRPC	\$1,028	819
Rockingham Planning Commission	\$272,533	1,939	RPC	\$1,114	1,624
Strafford RPC	\$189,900	1,246	NRPC	\$1,120	2,994
NH (Avg)	\$ 194,037	-	-	\$980.56	-

Source: *US Census ACS 2006-2010***Table B.12: MHI of the Region**

Municipality	Renter MHI	Rental % of MHI (monthly)	Owner MHI	Own % of MHI
Allentown	\$26,358	44%	\$62,224	35%
Boscawen	\$26,809	43%	\$65,603	36%
Bow	\$29,792	39%	\$114,444	64%
Bradford	\$31,944	36%	\$70,313	39%
Canterbury	\$23,958	49%	\$90,724	50%
Chichester*	\$37,311	31%	\$79,063	44%
Concord	\$34,638	34%	\$77,851	43%
Deering	\$49,044	24%	\$69,750	39%
Dunbarton	\$56,625	21%	\$101,014	56%
Epsom	\$35,500	33%	\$80,767	45%
Henniker	\$28,472	41%	\$105,926	59%
Hillsborough	\$31,488	37%	\$66,450	37%
Hopkinton	\$48,838	24%	\$86,334	48%
Loudon	\$38,591	30%	\$82,599	46%
Pembroke	\$27,848	42%	\$85,464	48%
Pittsfield	\$25,337	46%	\$70,183	39%
Salisbury	\$51,250	23%	\$68,625	38%
Sutton	\$56,250	21%	\$64,135	36%
Warner	\$47,000	25%	\$70,395	39%
Webster	\$39,167	30%	\$71,058	39%

Source: *US Census ACS 2006 - 2010*

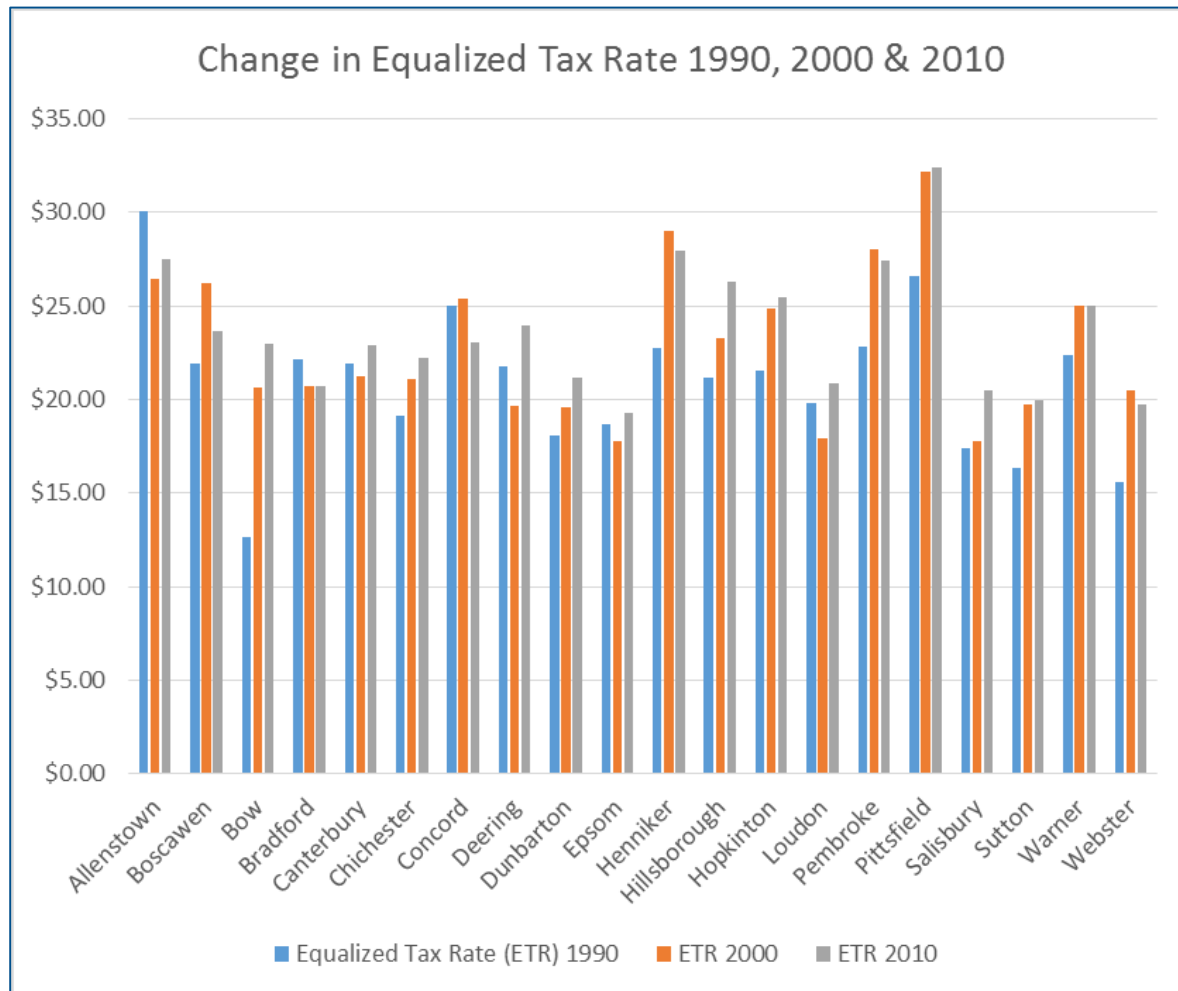
* based on an average due to margin of error

Table B.13: Rent as Share of Wage in the Region

Municipality	Renter MHI	Renter Monthly Wage (2012)	Rent as Share of Wage (%)
Allenstown	\$26,358	\$2,596.00	37%
Boscawen	\$26,809	\$3,080.00	31%
Bow	\$29,792	\$3,932	25%
Bradford	\$31,944	\$2,260	43%
Canterbury	\$23,958	\$2,592	37%
Chichester*	\$37,311	\$2,692	36%
Concord	\$34,638	\$3,572	27%
Deering	\$49,044	\$3,060	32%
Dunbarton	\$56,625	\$3,800	26%
Epsom	\$35,500	\$2,796	35%
Henniker	\$28,472	\$2,436	40%
Hillsborough	\$31,488	\$3,360	29%
Hopkinton	\$48,838	\$3,132	31%
Loudon	\$38,591	\$2,736	35%
Pembroke	\$27,848	\$3,332	29%
Pittsfield	\$25,337	\$2,968	33%
Salisbury	\$51,250	\$2,288	42%
Sutton	\$56,250	\$3,500	28%
Warner	\$47,000	\$3,016	32%
Webster	\$39,167	\$2,668	36%

Source: *US Census ACS 2006 to 2010*

* based on an average due to margin of error

Table B.14: Change in Equalized Tax Rate 1990, 2000 & 2010

Source: NH Department of Revenue Administration

Table B.15: Racial/Ethnic Segregation in the Region

Racial/Ethnic Segregation	Share of Population		Isolation Index (2010)	
	CNHRPC Area (2000)	CNHRPC Area (2010)	CNHRPC Area (2000)	CNHRPC Area (2010)
	(1)	(2)	(5)	(6)
Non-White/White	4%	6%	0.01	0.03
Black-African American/White	1%	1%	0.00	0.02
Hispanic/White	1%	2%	0.00	0.00
Asian/White	1%	2%	0.00	0.04
Pacific-Islander/White	0%	0%	0.00	0.00
Native-American/White	0%	0%	0.00	0.00

Table B.16: Race/Ethnic Concentrations of Poverty Summary

	Count (1)		Share (2)
RCAP/ECAP Tracts	0		0.0%
In RCAP/ECAP Tracts:			
Total Population:	0		0.0%
Non-White :	0		0.0%
Black/African-American	0		0.0%
Hispanic/Latino	0		0.0%
Asian	0		0.0%
Native-American	0		0.0%
Pacific-Islander	0		0.0%

Table B.17: Fair Housing Equity Assessment (FHEA; 2 tables)

Municipality	Population Age 75+	Minority Population	Single Parents with Children <18	Households without Access to a Vehicle	Persons Below Poverty Level	Limited English Proficiency*	Rent Exceeds 50% of Income*	Disabled Population *	Factors Indicating an Area of Concern
Allenstown	5.30%	5.30%	10.60%	2.60%	7.30%	0.50%	6%	11.80%	0
Boscawen	11.70%	3.30%	10.30%	7.70%	13.40%	0.00%	24%	13.40%	1
Bradford	5.50%	3.50%	7.20%	3.90%	4.50%	0.80%	3%	12.20%	0
Canterbury	5.10%	3.80%	5.50%	0.00%	4.30%	0.10%	9%	7.90%	0
Chichester	4.10%	2.10%	6.80%	0.70%	5.80%	0.00%	0%	9.80%	0
Deering	4.90%	4.30%	8.40%	1.00%	10.70%	0.00%	22%	13.30%	0
Dunbarton	3.20%	3.70%	6.60%	0.50%	7.40%	0.00%	15%	8.20%	0
Epsom	6.40%	2.50%	9.30%	3.00%	4.80%	0.80%	21%	14.30%	0
Henniker	3.70%	5.30%	8.80%	7.20%	4.20%	0.30%	20%	10.10%	0
Hillsborough	4.60%	4.70%	11.80%	4.10%	13.50%	0.00%	11%	13.20%	1
Hopkinton	7.10%	3.10%	6.90%	0.00%	4.20%	0.00%	0%	10.70%	0
Loudon	4.30%	2.30%	7.70%	1.20%	6.30%	0.00%	18%	10.20%	0
Pembroke	4.90%	4.30%	11.40%	3.10%	9.50%	0.00%	34%	11.80%	1
Pittsfield	4.50%	4.50%	11.10%	7.10%	18.40%	2.00%	35%	18.60%	3
Salisbury	4.20%	3.8%	7.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.2%	45%	12.4%	1
Sutton	6.40%	4.4%	6.1%	0.6%	4.0%	0.2%	29%	9.0%	0
Warner	6.40%	3.4%	6.9%	3.2%	6.0%	0.3%	4%	13.3%	0
Webster	4%	2.4%	8.2%	1.8%	6.3%	0.2%	20%	8.4%	0
Bow (310.01)	4.60%	3.6%	7.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	19%	7.5%	0
Bow (310.02)	8.30%	4.2%	5.0%	5.1%	1.3%	0.3%	48%	9.7%	1
Concord (321)	8.90%	7.0%	10.3%	3.0%	2.0%	0.4%	7%	7.7%	0
Concord (322)	3.50%	9.9%	12.2%	14.2%	12.7%	0.5%	14%	13.2%	3
Concord (323)	5.30%	8.3%	10.0%	29.0%	19.2%	0.6%	23%	17.0%	3
Concord (324)	6.70%	8.5%	9.5%	19.2%	12.3%	0.1%	24%	18.5%	2
Concord (325)	14.50%	6.1%	6.0%	7.4%	9.1%	0.0%	26%	10.4%	1
Concord (326)	3.80%	10.4%	13.5%	6.3%	11.9%	0.2%	22%	14.5%	2
Concord (327.01)	3.40%	6.3%	10.9%	1.2%	8.1%	0.0%	27%	6.9%	0
Concord (327.06)	3.30%	7.7%	11.9%	5.1%	7.2%	0.0%	25%	8.8%	1
Concord (328)	9.10%	5.8%	6.8%	1.9%	3.9%	0.7%	39%	10.3%	1
Concord (329)	13.50%	21.0%	13.9%	14.9%	28.8%	7.3%	19%	18.6%	6
Concord (441)	9.40%	12.6%	10.2%	7.3%	16.0%	0.8%	33%	18.2%	5

Table B.17: Fair Housing Equity Assessment (FHEA; 2 tables) (Cont.)

Municipality	Population Age 75+	Minority Population	Single Parents with Children <18	Households without Access to a Vehicle	Persons Below Poverty Level	Limited English Proficiency*	Rent Exceeds 50% of Income*	Disabled Population *	Factors Indicating an Area of Concern
Concord (443)	5.80%	8.3%	10.8%	10.2%	7.1%	0.6%	4%	14.6%	0
CNHRPC	6.3%	5.9%	9.3%	5.6%	8.7%	0.6%	21%	12.1%	
Standard Deviation	2.90%	3.7%	2.4%	6.4%	5.9%	1.3%	12.5%	3.5%	
Concentration Threshold	9.19%	9.6%	11.76%	12.0%	14.6%	1.9%	33.1%	15.6%	
U.S. Census Bureau Sources:	2010 Census, SF-1			U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey					
Table:	QTP1	P5	P21	B25045	S1701	B16004	B25070	S1810	

* While the values for some Census Tracts exceeded the identified concentration threshold, the analysis indicated that the data was not statistically significant or reliable. As such, those that were not statistically significant are not counted toward the area of concern score. Values that are statistically significant are shaded in yellow.

Population Notes:

1) Group quarters may impact clusters; data beyond counts (age, race, etc.) not available for group quarters evenly. 2) Concord tracts 441 and 443 include other communities and the portions in Concord contain small populations.

Table B.18a: Disparity in Access to Neighborhood Opportunity – All Persons (3 tables)

All Persons (Family Households)		Disparities								
	Black - White [(2)- (3)]		Hispanic - White [(2)-(4)]		Asian - White [(2)- (5)]		Native Amer. - White [(2)- (6)]		Pacific Isldr. - White [(2)- (7)]	
	(8)		(9)		(10)		(11)		(12)	
Opportunity Dimensions:										
Poverty Index	30	***	9	***	21	***	0	N/A	0	N/A
School Proficiency Index	13	***	4	***	6	***	0	N/A	0	N/A
Labor Market Engagement Index	20	***	5	***	12	***	0	N/A	0	N/A
Job Access Index	-18	***	-1	0	-13	***	0	N/A	0	N/A
Transit Access Index	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
Health Hazards Exposure Index	2	***	2	***	1	***	0	N/A	0	N/A
Counts										
Panel B: Persons in Poverty		Disparities								
	Poor Black - White [(2)- (3)]		Poor Hispanic - White [(2)-(4)]		Poor Asian - White [(2)- (5)]		Poor Native Amer. - White [(2)- (6)]		Poor Pacific Isldr. - White [(2)- (7)]	
	(8)		(9)		(10)		(11)		(12)	
Opportunity Dimensions:										
Poverty Index	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
School Proficiency Index	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Labor Market Engagement Index	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Job Access Index	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Transit Access Index	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Health Hazards Exposure Index	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A

Notes: Columns (1)-(7) provided a weighted average neighborhood percentile ranking for each dimension (row) described in the left-hand column, weighted by corresponding population group in each column header in Panel A. The percentiles are expressed as 100 centile buckets. Higher percentile values always reflect more favorable average neighborhood characteristics irrespective of the dimension being an asset (proficient schools) or a stressor (poverty). Exposure weighted average are calculated of the program participant geography. Columns (8)-(12) are the differences across average neighborhood conditions between whites and the column group indicated in the header. Positive values imply that whites are in a differentially higher ranking neighborhood on average than the particular group for the given dimension. Negative values imply the reverse that the given racial/ethnic group is in a differentially higher ranking neighborhood relative to whites along the given dimension. Panel B repeats the analysis in Panel A, but focuses on the average neighborhood of persons in poverty (income < federal poverty line). Disparities may differ due to rounding. Data for the opportunity dimensions are described in detail in the data documentation. Data on the populations in Panel A is from the 2010 Decennial Census SF1. Data on impoverished population in Panel B comes from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2006-2010 five year estimates. Population groups smaller than 250 people (in census 2010) or 1,000 people for ACS-sourced data are coded as zero. The higher minimum population threshold for the ACS data is motivated by concerns about sampling error. Disparity columns (8-12) have associated significance flags for statistically significant differences. *** 0.01 significance level **0.05 significance level *0.1 significance level

Table B.18b: Disparity in Access to Neighborhood Opportunity (3 tables)

Panel A - All Persons (Family Households)		Disparities									
		Black - White [(2)- (3)]		Hispanic - White [(2)-(4)]		Asian - White [(2)- (5)]		Native Amer. - White [(2)- (6)]		Pacific Isldr. - White [(2)- (7)]	
		(8)		(9)		(10)		(11)		(12)	
Opportunity Dimensions:											
Poverty Index		30	***	9	***	21	***	0	N/A	0	N/A
School Proficiency Index		13	***	4	***	6	***	0	N/A	0	N/A
Labor Market Engagement Index		20	***	5	***	12	***	0	N/A	0	N/A
Job Access Index		-18	***	-1	0	-13	***	0	N/A	0	N/A
Transit Access Index		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
Health Hazards Exposure Index		2	***	2	***	1	***	0	N/A	0	N/A
Counts											
Panel B: Persons in Poverty		Disparities									
		Poor Black - White [(2)- (3)]		Poor Hispanic - White [(2)-(4)]		Poor Asian - White [(2)- (5)]		Poor Native Amer. - White [(2)- (6)]		Poor Pacific Isldr. - White [(2)- (7)]	
		(8)		(9)		(10)		(11)		(12)	
Opportunity Dimensions:											
Poverty Index		0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
School Proficiency Index		0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Labor Market Engagement Index		0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Job Access Index		0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Transit Access Index		0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Health Hazards Exposure Index		0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A

Notes: Columns (1)-(7) provided a weighted average neighborhood percentile ranking for each dimension (row) described in the left-hand column, weighted by corresponding population group in each column header in Panel A. The percentiles are expressed as 100 centile buckets. Higher percentile values always reflect more favorable average neighborhood characteristics irrespective of the dimension being an asset (proficient schools) or a stressor (poverty). Exposure weighted average are calculated of the program participant geography. Columns (8)-(12) are the differences across average neighborhood conditions between whites and the column group indicated in the header. Positive values imply that whites are in a differentially higher ranking neighborhood on average than the particular group for the given dimension. Negative values imply the reverse that the given racial/ethnic group is in a differentially higher ranking neighborhood relative to whites along the given dimension. Panel B repeats the analysis in Panel A, but focuses on the average neighborhood of persons in poverty (income < federal poverty line). Disparities may differ due to rounding. Data for the opportunity dimensions are described in detail in the data documentation. Data on the populations in Panel A is from the 2010 Decennial Census SF1. Data on impoverished population in Panel B comes from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2006-2010 five year estimates. Population groups smaller than 250 people (in census 2010) or 1,000 people for ACS-sourced data are coded as zero. The higher minimum population threshold for the ACS data is motivated by concerns about sampling error. Disparity columns (8-12) have associated significance flags for statistically significant differences. *** 0.01 significance level ** 0.05 significance level * 0.1 significance level

Table B.18c: Disparity in Access to Neighborhood Opportunity – All Children (3 tables)

Program Participant Area Panel A - All Children		Disparities							
	Black - White [(2)- (3)]		Hispanic - White [(2)-(4)]		Asian - White [(2)- (5)]		Native Amer. - White [(2)- (6)]		Pacific Isldr. - White [(2)- (7)]
	(8)		(9)		(10)		(11)		(12)
Opportunity Dimensions:									
Poverty Index	32	***	7	***	18	***	0	N/A	0
School Proficiency Index	14	***	4	**	5	***	0	N/A	0
Labor Market Engagement Index	23	***	4	**	10	***	0	N/A	0
Job Access Index	-19	***	0	0	-11	***	0	N/A	0
Transit Access Index	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0
Health Hazards Exposure Index	2	***	2	***	1	***	0	N/A	0
Panel B: Children in Poverty		Disparities							
	Poor Black - White [(2)- (3)]		Poor Hispanic - White [(2)-(4)]		Poor Asian - White [(2)- (5)]		Poor Native Amer. - White [(2)- (6)]		Poor Pacific Isldr. - White [(2)- (7)]
	(8)		(9)		(10)		(11)		(12)
Opportunity Dimensions:									
Poverty Index	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
School Proficiency Index	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Labor Market Engagement Index	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Job Access Index	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Transit Access Index	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Health Hazards Exposure Index	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0

Notes: Columns (1)-(7) provided a weighted average neighborhood percentile ranking for each dimension (row) described in the left-hand column, weighted by corresponding population group in each column header in Panel A. The percentiles are expressed as 100 centile buckets. Higher percentile values always reflect more favorable average neighborhood characteristics irrespective of the dimension being an asset (proficient schools) or a stressor (poverty). Exposure weighted average are calculated of the program participant geography. Columns (8)-(12) are the differences across average neighborhood conditions between whites and the column group indicated in the header. Positive values imply that whites are in a differentially higher ranking neighborhood on average than the particular group for the given dimension. Negative values imply the reverse that the given racial/ethnic group is in a differentially higher ranking neighborhood relative to whites along the given dimension. Panel B repeats the analysis in Panel A, but focuses on the average neighborhood of children in poverty (income < federal poverty line). Disparities may differ due to rounding. Data for the opportunity dimensions are described in detail in the data documentation. Data on the populations in Panel A is from the 2010 Decennial Census SF1. Data on impoverished population in Panel B comes from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2006-2010 five year estimates. Population groups smaller than 250 people (in census 2010) or 1,000 people for ACS-sourced data are coded as zero. The higher minimum population threshold for the ACS data is motivated by concerns about sampling error. Disparity columns (8-12) have associated significance flags for statistically significant differences. *** 0.01 significance level **0.05 significance level *0.1 significance level

Table B.19a: History 2010 Base Year: Central NH Regional Planning Commission

Age Group	Total Population	Total Households by Age of Head	Compute Housing needs projection Ratio	Ownership Tenure	Rental Tenure	% Own	% Rent
Under 15	20,354	---	---	---	---	---	---
15 to 24	14,591	1,497	0.1026	213	1,284	14.2%	85.8%
25 to 34	13,177	5,621	0.4266	2,609	3,012	46.4%	53.6%
35 to 44	15,925	8,093	0.5082	5,672	2,421	70.1%	29.9%
45 to 54	20,167	11,161	0.5534	8,610	2,551	77.1%	22.9%
55 to 64	15,824	9,357	0.5913	7,683	1,674	82.1%	17.9%
65 to 74	7,817	4,797	0.6137	3,861	936	80.5%	19.5%
75 to 84	4,848	3,148	0.6493	2,199	949	69.9%	30.1%
85 & older	2,457	1,459	0.5938	696	763	47.7%	52.3%
Total	115,160	45,133	0.3919	31,543	13,590	69.9%	30.1%

**Table B.19b:
Group Quarters Population**

Total	4,418
Under Age 65	3,430
65 & Older	988

Table B.19c: Household Data

Population in Households (Total less Group Quarters)	Total Households	---	Owner Households	Renter Households	%Own	%Rent
Total	110,742	45,133	31,543	13,590	69.9%	30.1%
Under Age 65	96,608	35,729	24,787	10,942	69.4%	30.6%
65 & Older	14,134	9,404	6,756	2,648	71.8%	28.2%

**Table B.19d:
Average Number of Persons
per Household
(excluding GQ Population)**

Total	2.45
Under Age 65	2.70
65 & Older	1.50

Color Key:

Resulting ratios held constant in forecast years

Ratios that change with projection age distribution

Table B.19e: Future Simulation for year 2025 Central NH Regional Planning Commission

Age Group	Total Population	Total Households by Age of Head	Compute Housing needs projection Ratio	Ownership Tenure	Rental Tenure	% Own	% Rent
Under 15	18,307	---	---	---	---	---	---
15 to 24	13,749	1,411	0.1026	201	1,210	14.2%	85.8%
25 to 34	13,745	5,863	0.4266	2,721	3,142	46.4%	53.6%
35 to 44	15,607	7,931	0.5082	5,559	2,373	70.1%	29.9%
45 to 54	14,344	7,938	0.5534	6,124	1,814	77.1%	22.9%
55 to 64	17,773	10,509	0.5913	8,629	1,880	82.1%	17.9%
65 to 74	16,822	10,323	0.6137	8,309	2,014	80.5%	19.5%
75 to 84	9,244	6,003	0.6493	4,193	1,810	69.9%	30.1%
85 & older	3,427	2,035	0.5938	971	1,064	47.7%	52.3%
Total	123,016	52,013	0.4228	36,706	15,307	70.6%	29.4%

**Table B.19f:
Group Quarters Population**

Total	4,616
Under Age 65	3,238
65 & Older	1,378

<---Grows based on 25 to 64 cohort

<---Grows based on 85 & Older cohort

Table B.19g: Household Data

Population in Households (Total less Group Quarters)		Total Households	---	Owner Households	Renter Households	%Own	%Rent
Total	118,401	52,013	---	36,706	15,307	70.6%	29.4%
Under Age 65	90,286	33,652	---	23,234	10,419	69.0%	31.0%
65 & Older	28,115	18,361	---	13,473	4,888	73.4%	26.6%

**Table B.19h:
Average Number of Persons per Household
(excluding GQ Population)**

Total	2.28
Under Age 65	2.68
65 & Older	1.53

Color Key:

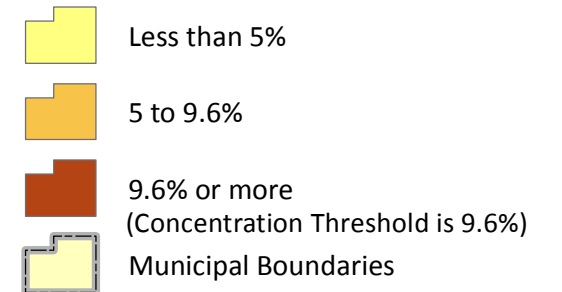
Resulting ratios held constant in forecast years

Ratios that change with projection age distribution

Housing

Map 4.1

Minority Populations



Map Explanation: This map displays the percentage of the population that is minority. Data is mapped by 2010 US Census tract for Concord and Bow, and by municipality for the remainder of the region.

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A map of Cheshire, England, with a green outline. The text 'Cheshire' is written vertically along the right side. A small area in the south-east is highlighted with a white grid pattern, representing the study area. The text 'e 3' is written below the map.

Location Map

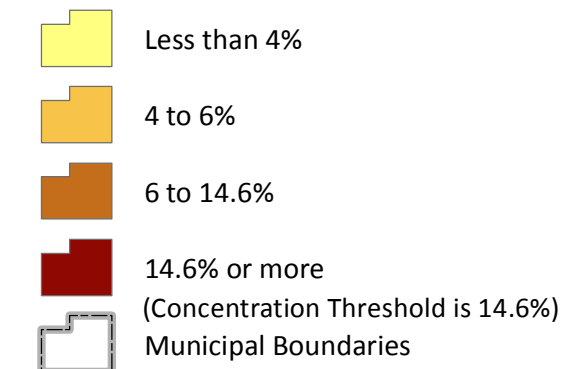


Central New Hampshire Region

Housing Map 4.2

Persons Below Poverty Level

Percent Below Poverty level



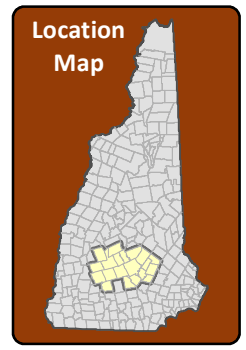
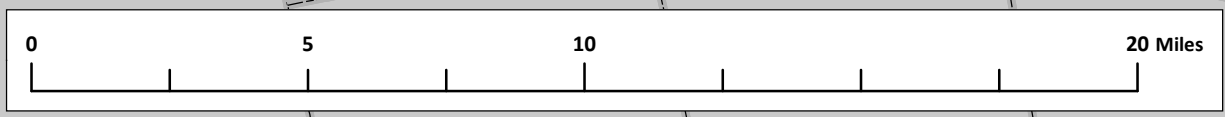
Note: For base layer legend, see Base Map 1.1.

Map Explanation: This map displays the percentage of the population that is below the poverty level. Data is mapped by 2010 US Census tract for Concord and Bow and municipality for the remainder of the region.

Data Sources: NH GRANIT, NHDOT, HUD, CNHRPC.
Map produced by CNHRPC for the Central New Hampshire Regional Plan 2015.

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Central New Hampshire Region

Housing

Map 4.3

Assisted Housing and Employment Locations

- Assisted Housing Facilities
- Employment Locations
- Municipal Boundaries

Note: For base layer legend, see Base Map 1.1.

Map Explanation: Assisted Housing Facilities obtained from NH Housing (NHHFA). Jobs are from the US Census Bureau's Local Employment Dynamics (LED) On The Map program.

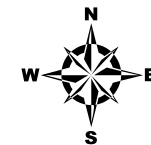
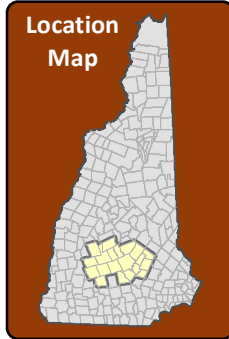
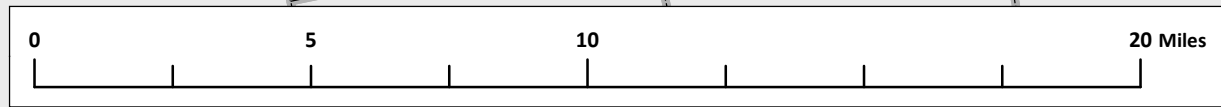
Data Sources: NH GRANIT, NHDOT, NHHFA, US Census, CNHRPC. Map produced by CNHRPC for the Central New Hampshire Regional Plan 2015.

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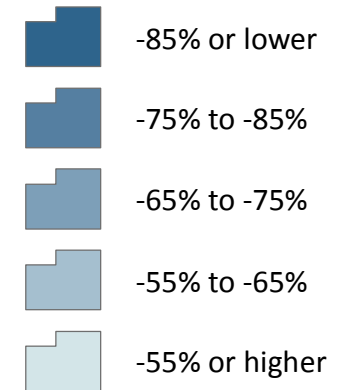
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Housing Map 4.4 Change in Building Permits

Change in Building Permits



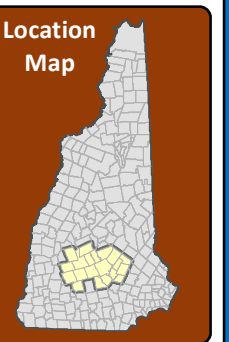
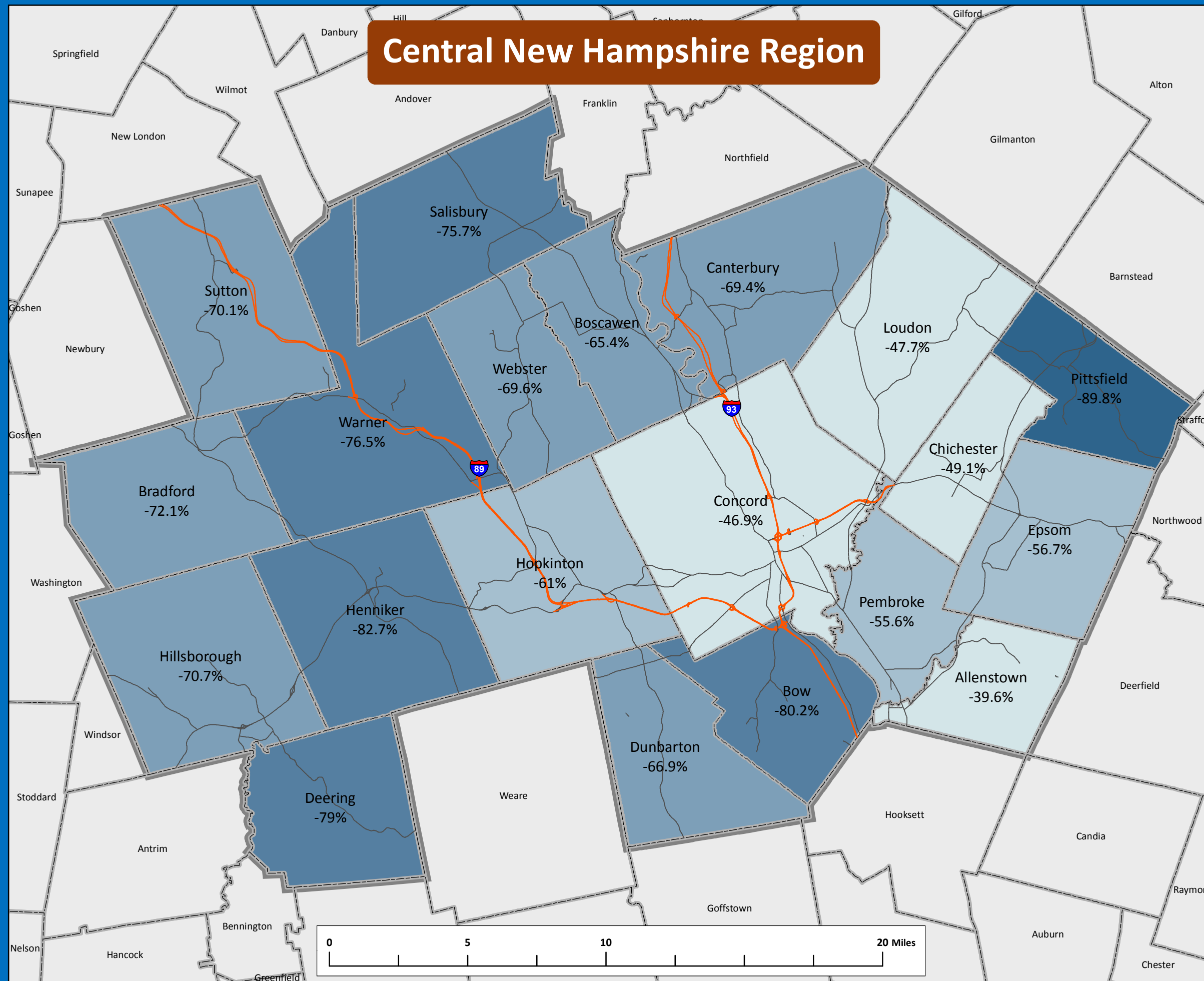
Note: For base layer legend, see Base Map 1.1.

Map Explanation: Change in number of building permits from 200-2005 period to 2006-2010 period

Data Sources: NH GRANIT, NHDOT, NHOEP, CNHRPC.
Map produced by CNHRPC for the Central New Hampshire Region Plan 2015.

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Central New Hampshire Region

Housing

Map 4.5

Disabled Populations

Percent Population Disabled



Less than 10%

10 to 15.6%

15.6% or more
(Concentration Threshold is 15.6%)

Municipal Boundaries

Note: For base layer legend, see Base Map 1.1.

Map Explanation: This map displays the percentage of the population with disabilities. Data is mapped by 2010 US Census tract for Concord and Bow and by municipality for the remainder of the region.

Data Sources: NH GRANIT, NHDOT, HUD, CNHRPC.

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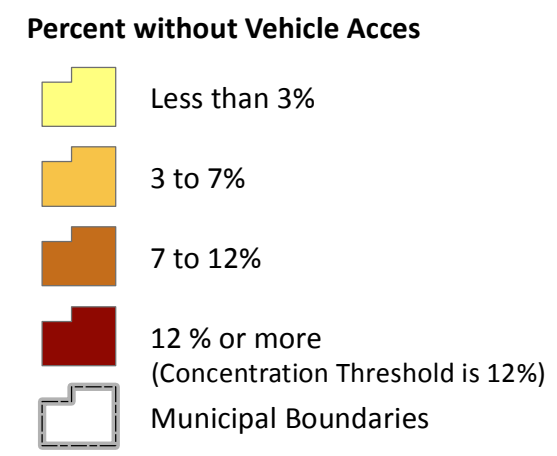
A map of North Yorkshire, England, with Scarborough highlighted in white. The surrounding areas are shaded in green. The map is labeled 'North Yorkshire' at the top and 'Scarborough' at the bottom.

Location Map



Central New Hampshire Region

Housing Map 4.6 Households Without Access to a Vehicle



Note: For base layer legend, see Base Map 1.1.

Map Explanation: This map displays the percentage of households without access to a vehicle. Data is mapped by 2010 US Census tract for Concord and Bow and by municipality for the remainder of the region.

Data Sources: NH GRANIT, NHDOT, HUD, CNHRPC.
Map produced by CNHRPC for the Central New Hampshire Regional Plan 2015.

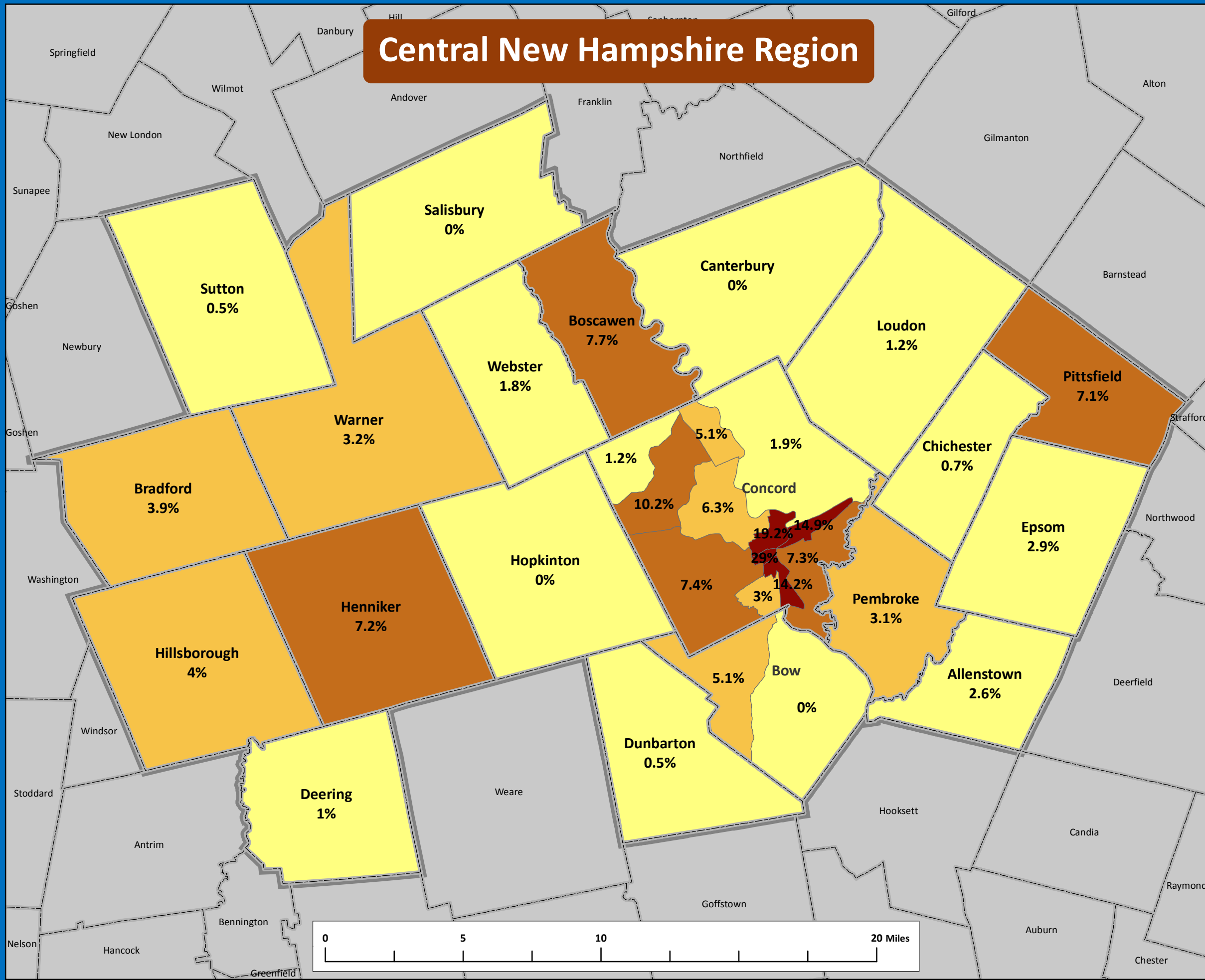
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**Location
Map**



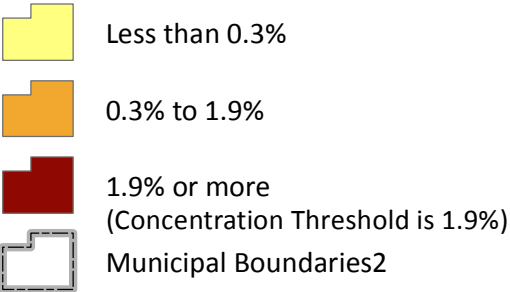
Central New Hampshire Region

Housing

Map 4.7

Limited English Proficiency

Percent with Limited English Proficiency



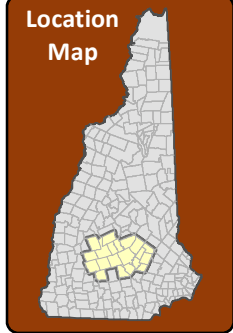
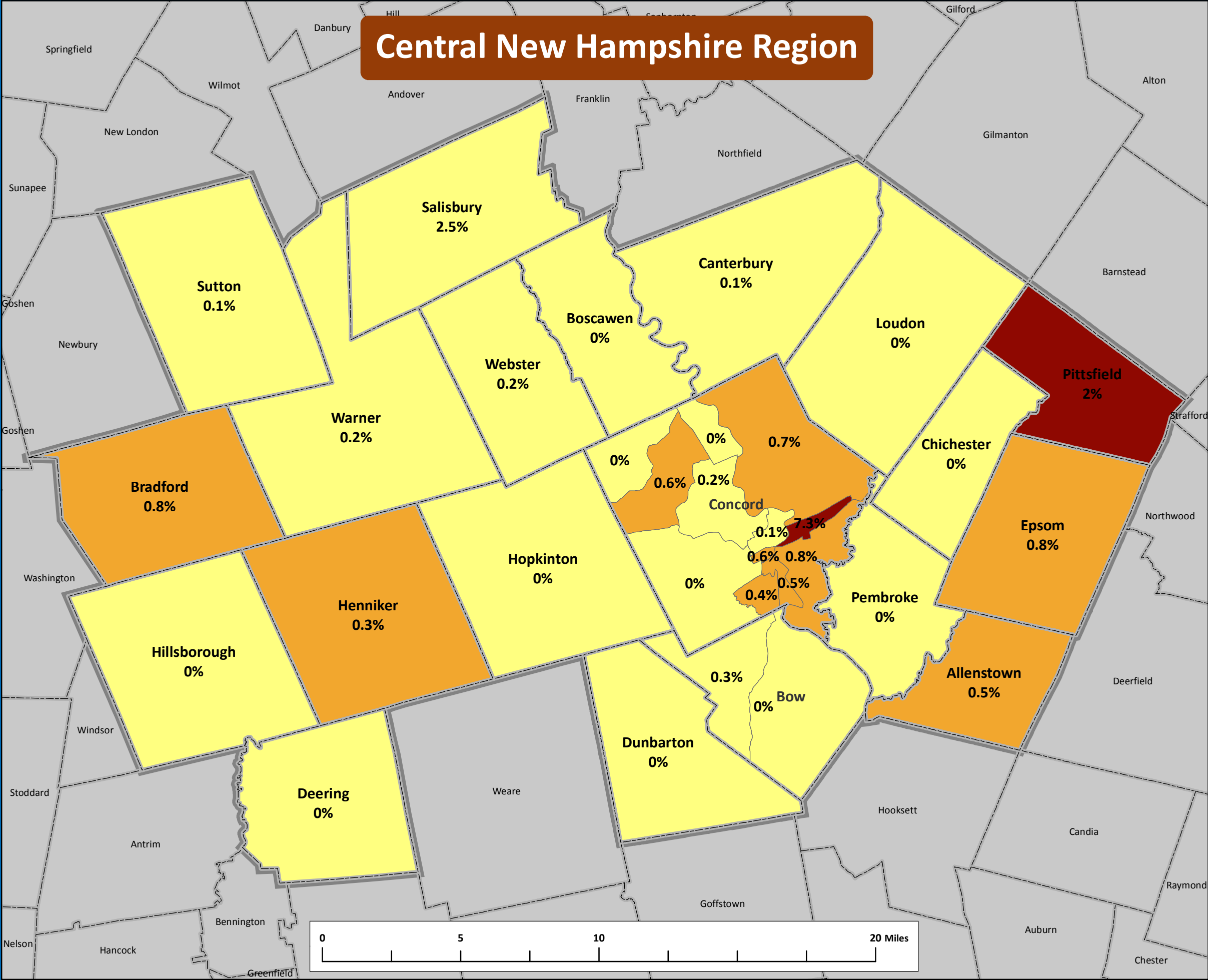
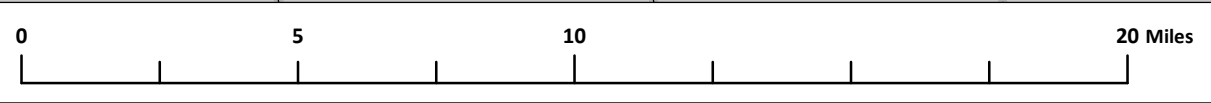
Note: For base layer legend, see Base Map 1.1.

Map Explanation: This map displays the percentage of the population that has limited english language proficiency. Data is mapped by 2010 US Census tract for Concord and Bow and by municipality for the remainder of the region.

Data Sources: NH GRANIT, NHDOT, HUD, CNHRPC.
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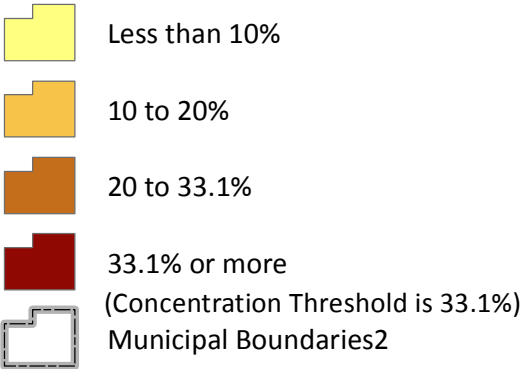
Central New Hampshire Region

Housing

Map 4.8

Rent Exceeds Fifty Percent of Income

Percent Rent Exceeds 50% of Income



Note: For base layer legend, see Base Map 1.1.

Map Explanation: This map displays the percentage of the population who pay rent rates that exceed fifty percent of their income. Data is mapped by 2010 US Census tract for Concord and Bow and by municipality for the remainder of the region.

Data Sources: NH GRANIT, NHDOT, HUD, CNHRPC.
Map produced by CNHRPC for the Central New Hampshire Regional Plan 2015.

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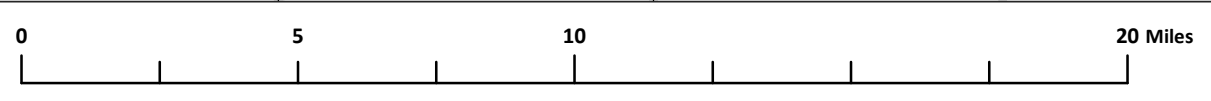
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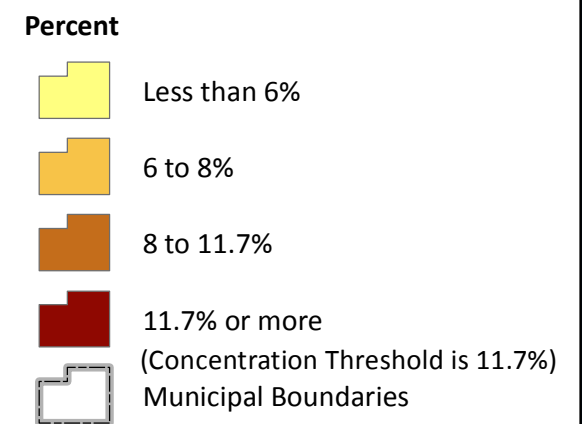


Location Map



Central New Hampshire Region

Housing Map 4.9 Single Parents with Children Under 18



Note: For base layer legend, see Base Map 1.1.

Map Explanation: This map displays the percentage of the population that is a single parent with children under the age of 18. Data is Mapped by 2010 US Census tract for Concord and Bow and by municipality for the remainder of the region

Data Sources: NH GRANIT, NHDOT, HUD, CNHRPC.
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